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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2469.

THREAT IS MADE IN THE HOUSE TO MUZZLE THE PRESS

**Vida Gives Notice That the Reporters
Must Understand the Intent
of the Members.**

The House yesterday morning adopted the report of its committee calling for the appropriation of \$40,000 to make a representation of the wealth and resources of the territory at the St. Louis Exposition, although that sensible action was not taken without some frivolous objection and then it proceeded to squander the afternoon in the discussion of two items in the emergency appropriation bill which, after all, were passed as they are in the bill without change. Perhaps the members of the House are of the opinion that the emergency bill is intended to meet is not a pressing case. And it developed in the discussion yesterday that some of the members had little emergencies of their own in their several districts which they wanted met. But, after all, a quicker way to get the appropriations they wanted would have been to pass the items in the bill, and then ask for what they wanted.

However, beyond the waste of time, it all did not come to much. Where the limit was really passed was when, at the end of the emergency discussion, Mr. Vida arose to a question of personal privilege and intimated a purpose, if the members of the press were not careful, to do the thing that the legislatures of great states, and of some small ones have hitherto failed to do. Even courts have tried that, in vain. The press is not to be muzzled, at this late day—not in America. Freedom of press comment is the strongest and best guarantee of the freedom of the people—and annexation is a fact accomplished. This is now the United States.

The Senate County Committee is going about its work in earnest and it will probably be ready for a report by the end of the week or the first part of the next week. One change was decided upon at yesterday's meeting, namely that counties be not allowed to issue bonds. By the proposed amendment the power will be left entirely with the legislature.

A great part of the time is being taken up in committee in the discussion of salaries. The committee has at its command report of salaries paid in California and in other states, and there is likely to be a long debate in the Senate over this feature.

The Senate spent almost the entire morning in a discussion of the appropriation bill, which was enlivened by two debates. One was in wiping out the office of electrical inspector and the second over agricultural bureaus. It is proposed and with some hope of success that the entire territorial agricultural machinery be placed under federal control, and an appropriation made for the benefit of the United States Agricultural Bureau.

IN THE HOUSE

The House was called to order yesterday morning, with Mr. Knudsen in the chair, and the reading of the minutes proceeded with tediousness. The secretary, wisely, overlooked the freak bills in his record of the business done on Wednesday, although the House was full of rumors, before calling to order, to the effect that a number of members would demand an investigation of the whole business. The speaker came in shortly after the reading of the minutes was over, and the regular business of the session went on. It was not referred to, however, all day.

The following petitions were presented: By Nakaleka, from the lepers of Kilauea, asking for an increase in the alial ration; by Lewis, asking for an appropriation for the repair and maintenance of the hospital at Hilo.

PUBLIC LANDS ESTIMATES.

The committee on public lands reported estimates, as follows: \$4,000 for extension, grading an 18-foot road from the Kilauea stables to a point about 600 feet on Kukuau road; \$4,000 for grading and macadamizing a 20-foot road from the Kaumana road to the Hihonua road; \$3,000 for macadamizing and repairing Ponoahawai street from oleano street to Hala hills; \$30,000 for road grading and macadamizing from Waiakaea culvert to Kapu; \$4,000 for a 20-foot stone culvert and retaining walls at Kumuulaka; \$1,750 for 10-foot stone culvert at Pukapu; \$300 for Pleasant street grading and macadamizing from Waiakaea street to Wailuku avenue; 400 feet; \$10,000 for oleano street grading and macadamizing from junction of Bridge street to mile post, 36 feet wide; \$10,000 for ridge street grading and macadamizing from Amapu street to Volcano street, 44 feet wide; \$2,000 for Volcano street grading and macadamizing from mile post to Waiakaea mill, 2,000 feet; \$25,000 for Front street grading and macadamizing to an 80-foot street on Waiakaea street to Waiakaea street, 6,300 feet; \$2,000 for School street grading and macadamizing from Ponoahawai to Kukuau street, 1,100 feet (new extension); \$4,000 for stream on School street extension; \$3,000 for King street grading and macadamizing from Pittman to Front street, 855 feet; \$2,500 for new macadamized road from Puuoe to Puuoe-uka; \$3,000 for repairing road from Mulea to Hana; \$500 for a bridge at Honopou, Hamakua; \$500 for bridge at Holowa; \$500 for bridge at Waipou.

BEADS FOR THE SAVAGES.

The committee on agriculture reported in favor of appropriating \$40,000 to pay the expenses of an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Kumalea intimated the report to take the usual course, to await action by the appropriation committee, but Kellinohou said that the report should be adopted, so that the exposition author-

ities would know that Hawaii would make an exhibit. Mr. Chillingworth also thought that the report should be adopted, for the good of the Territory, and moved its adoption, thereby precipitating a long discussion that consumed the better part of the morning session.

Paele opposed taking so large an amount of money for this purpose. The Legislature of two years ago only appropriated \$3,500 for the exhibit at Buffalo, and he thought that was enough. Knudsen, favoring the adoption of the report on the grounds that advertisements of that kind paid, said that the money spent for the Buffalo Exposition might as well have been thrown away, for all the good that had been done. "Why," said he, "only a month ago a firm in this city received from Germany a box full of glass beads and small mirrors for distribution in trade to the savages of the Hawaiian Islands." Without reference to the force of this argument for or against the discrimination of the shippers of the beads and mirrors, Mr. Knudsen cited the fact to support his contention that money spent to show the world that we had a civilized community here was well spent.

Kaniho said he was a member of the Legislature that had appropriated \$3,500 for the exhibit at Buffalo. Now he had to learn that the only result from that appropriation was the shipment of a box of glass beads and small mirrors. He supposed the result of this proposed larger appropriation would be more beads and more mirrors. It had been promised, if the House made this appropriation, that we would get prizes for our products. But this report does not guarantee any prizes. And anyhow, we who make the appropriation would not get them. The government would not get them. Only the people who grow the products would get the prizes. It would be proper enough to send soldiers to the exposition, to show that we could maintain them here, but he did not favor an appropriation of the kind proposed.

MONEY APPROPRIATED.

Kellinohou arose to explain why the beads had been sent here, and made a long argument in favor of the committee's report, but failed of his explanation. Harris also spoke in favor of the report, and then the Chillingworth motion was put and the report was adopted.

The committee on agriculture reported in favor of the Senate bill to keep out fruit pests, and the report went over for consideration with the bill. Then the rules were suspended to receive an opinion from the judiciary committee on the resolution introduced by Vida on Monday making the payment of the subsidy to the Oahu Railway and Land Company dependent upon the employment of citizen labor by that corporation. The opinion was as follows:

Your committee, to whom was re-

POOLAS WILL DRAW THE CATAFALQUE OF PRINCE

**Body Has Been Placed in a Casket About
Which the Constant Vigil of High
Rank Hawaiians is Kept.**

Surrounded by all the ancient Hawaiian insignia of royalty, the remains of Prince Albert Kunulakea now repose in a beautiful casket in the parlor of his late residence in Palama. Day and night the chants of ancient days are heard in solemn and weird tones, the chants which tell of the noble lineage of the dead Prince. On each side of the bier at all times stand rows of kahili-bearers, waving the beautiful feathered symbols of royalty in unison over the casket. At all times there is noticeable the deepest respect for the dead all from the hundreds and hundreds of visitors to the little home.

On Thursday the body lay in state upon a bier surrounded by beautiful floral emblems, the lily blossoms being the most conspicuous. The head rested upon a pillow formed by a handsome feather ahuula, one of the Kamehameha relics and at each corner rose a huge kahili, the feathers the rarest in Hawaii, and treasured from generation to generation. On Thursday evening the remains were laid away in a casket.

The kahili-makers are busy night and day completing the cylindrical-shaped royal emblems and nearly a score are to be seen about the bier. On the day of the funeral about sixty kahilis will be in evidence. Prince David Kawananakoa and Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole visited the little house on Thursday and offered to the widow and their ahuulas and feather leis, together with numerous kahilis, and in many other ways showed their desire to pay the deepest respect to the memory of the dead prince of the Kamehamehas.

On Thursday evening the premises surrounding the house were so crowded with natives that it was almost impossible to move about. They came from all parts of the island and all day yesterday a stream of visitors passed by the casket behind the rows of kahili-bearers.

The resolution requiring as a condition precedent to the appropriation of the balance of the subsidy due the Oahu Railway and Land Company that the said company should employ only citizen labor, beg to report the following:

"By the session laws of 1890, chapter 31, it is provided that for each mile of the main track hereafter constructed under this act, after the completion of the Pearl river division of the said Oahu Railway and Land Company, the Hawaiian government shall pay a subsidy of \$700 each year until the expiration of five years from the date of construction thereof."

"The above provision was undoubtedly a contract between the government of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the said railroad company and as such is an obligation binding on each succeeding government, and no subsequent Legislature could refuse to recognize said contract, agreement and law without repudiating a just obligation and without necessarily impairing the good name and credit of the government of these Islands."

LAW OF THE CASE.

"It was held in the famous case of Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 518, as long ago as 1819 that the charter of a corporation constitutes a contract which cannot be impaired without violating the Federal Constitution."

"The case is binding upon all states and Territories, for it is a construction of a clause in the Constitution of the United States. It is binding upon the Territory of Hawaii and an attempt to repudiate the contract contained in this charter would, in the opinion of your committee, seriously impair the credit of the Territory."

"Who would be willing to accept a bond of the Territory (which is only one form of contract), knowing that the very Legislature which authorized the issuance of the bonds had repudiated a contract made by a prior Legislature?"

"It is of great importance to every person in this Territory that the credit of the Territory be kept good. All of the just obligations, whenever incurred, ought to be promptly met. The work of public improvement that is now much needed throughout the Islands cannot be done without floating our bonds. Unless it is known that one contract, when once made, will be kept, our bonds will find no purchasers."

SANCTITY OF OBLIGATION.

"What bank is going to take bonds of this Territory when it is known that the Legislature has deliberately repudiated the Territory's contract, or what amounts to the same thing, has sought to impose new conditions not contained in the contract made by a prior Legislature as a condition for the payment of money due upon the same?"

"Your committee is therefore of the opinion that this resolution ought not to pass, and that the Legislature ought to promptly and unhesitatingly make at the proper time an appropriation

The history of the Prince is almost told in the numerous photographs and paintings about the parlor. One shows Kamehameha III and his wife with Prince Albert, then a small boy, with them. There is also a fine oil-painting of Kamehameha III.

A conference will be held this morning by Mr. A. G. Hawes, Jr., representing Governor Dole, and Mr. Henriques and Mr. Booth, representing the family and friends of the Prince, and at this time the funeral arrangements will be worked out and the order of the procession formulated. It is understood that, following the old custom, the catafalque will be drawn by Hawaiian poolas, instead of using horses, and scores have offered their services for this purpose.

At present the arrangement is that the casket will be deposited in the Mausoleum in which all the deceased members of the Kalakaua dynasty rest. The Kamehamehas lie in a vault in the Mausoleum premises and are covered with a huge slab of stone, appropriately inscribed. It is understood that permission will be asked to have this vault opened at some future time so that the remains of Prince Albert can be laid away with those of his own line.

The old throne room of the palace, now the chamber of the House of Representatives, will be used on Sunday for the funeral ceremonies, and the casket, surrounded with the kahilis and other evidences of royalty, will be placed there during the forenoon.

Secretary Hawes has issued the following request:

"All organizations and individuals wishing to pay their respects at the funeral of the late Prince Albert Kunulakea are requested to send notification to the Secretary to the Governor before Saturday noon on the 14th inst., so that positions may be arranged in the funeral procession."

On motion, the report was tabled, to be taken up with the appropriation bill. A motion to take a recess being made at this point, the crowd in the back part of the hall began a noisy stampede for the door and the open windows, when the Speaker at once rapped loudly for order, calling out:

"The first man that leaves the hall, put him under arrest!"

This brought the crowd to its senses, and the House then took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the morning session, as unfinished business, the House took up a resolution to erect a light at the southeast corner of the Capitol building. It was adopted.

Next came the second reading of House Bill No. 79, being an act appropriating the sum of \$198,125 for the immediate use of the Judiciary Department, the Department of Public Works, the Commission of Public Lands, the Board of Health, and the expenses for the payment of fire claims. The bill was read by title, and Kumalea called for the report of the finance committee on it, which report was likewise read.

Harris said that since the report had been made, the finance committee had received a communication from Chief Justice Frear that should have been in its hands when the report was made. He would therefore move that the bill be taken up and discussed in committee of the whole House. This carried, and the House went into committee of the whole, the Speaker calling Chillingworth to the chair.

Harris then moved that the committee proceed to the discussion of the emergency appropriation bill, and Mr. Kaniho moved that, to be at ease, the rules be suspended and the members be allowed to remove their outer clothing, and to smoke. This carried, and then the discussion of the appropriations carried in the bill was taken up, seriatim.

HONOLULU IN DISFAVOR.

The first item provided for the appropriation of \$25,000 for roads and bridges in the Fourth District, including Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu. The discussion of this section brought out a great deal of hostility that was apparently cherished against Honolulu by members from the other islands, Fernandez of Hawaii being especially strong in his opposition. Harris made

SENATE TO PASS THE PANAMA AND CUBAN TREATIES

**Serious Illness of Chief Justice Day
of the United States Supreme Court.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is predicted that the Senate will adjourn next week and that the Cuban and Panama treaties will pass in an amended form.

To Connect With Cable.

OMAHA, March 12.—The Postal Telegraph Company will build a line from Omaha to San Francisco to connect with the trans-Pacific cable at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Three Men Drowned.

SEATTLE, March 12.—The sloop Mariana has been wrecked on the Alaskan coast and three persons drowned.

Robbed the Mails.

BOSTON, March 12.—Five men have been arrested for robbing the United States mails of \$50,000.

Justice Day Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court is seriously ill.

Steamer Inspector Out.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Dumont, head of the steamer inspection bureau, has resigned.

King Will Visit Portugal.

LISBON, March 12.—King Edward will visit Portugal on March 31.

Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Senate Committee on Cuban Affairs has reported favorably on the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—As a result of the closing down of the California-Hawaiian refinery all raw sugars en route from Hawaii will be sent to the Spreckels refinery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—It is stated here today that the Panama Canal Treaty will be seriously jeopardized if the Senate insists on the amendment giving the United States sovereignty over the canal. Representations have been made that Colombia will refuse to ratify the treaty if this amendment carries.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 12.—The Russian policy of reform in granting the people more liberal laws has been given a new impetus by a decree issued by the Czar giving religious freedom to all religious creeds throughout Russian domain. Other far-reaching reforms are contemplated to satisfy popular demands.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BRING FIRE CLAIMS MILLION TO HONOLULU

There was deposited yesterday in Washington to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of \$7,000 and there is nothing that stands in the way of the early start of the treasury agent with a million dollars to pay the fire claims in Honolulu. Arrangements were completed by cable by Secretary Carter yesterday by which the money for the expenses of the officer could be paid in Washington prior to his departure. Secretary Carter received the following cablegram yesterday morning:

"Washington, March 12.

"TO CARTER, Honolulu:

"Treasury bonded officer will take funds to Honolulu at Territory's expense. Estimated cost including transportation and insurance, seven thousand dollars deposited in the bank here to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"SHAW."

Mr. Carter during the afternoon made arrangements with Spreckels & Co. for the deposit to the credit of Secretary Shaw of the \$7,000 required in Riggs National Bank in Washington, D. C., and Spreckels & Co. made arrangements with their bank by cable, so that the money is now at the disposal of the Treasury Department. The following cablegram was then sent:

"Honolulu, March 12.

"SHAW, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

Act signed authorizing auditor to issue warrants on approved vouchers for all expenses. Riggs National will pay your drafts on me with vouchers attached to the amount of seven thousand dollars.

"CARTER, Secretary."

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HOME RULE BILL FOR COUNTIES IS ALIVE IN HOUSE

Nine Republicans Assist in Giving the Measure a Chance by Passing Its First Reading.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"For the purpose of harmony," as some of the members of the Republican wing expressed it, but for a deeper reason, according to many outsiders who have viewed the movements of the Legislature recently, the Home Rule County Bill, rejected by the House two weeks ago, was taken from the table, passed first reading, ordered to print, and thus put in line for consideration, as soon as it can be had out of the hands of the printer.

This action of the House, taken early yesterday, was perhaps the most important thing done, and with the addition of the passing to second reading, after discussion in Committee of the Whole House, of the Fire Claims appropriation bill, practically sums up the hard work of the House yesterday. There was the usual number of resolutions for appropriations and notices of bills, with several introductions of measures, but withal there was nothing done which upheld the promise of hard work by the lower body. The County bill, which is now the order of the day, has not been laid on the tables of the members, and consequently has not had its test. There was a well defined rumor yesterday that the Home Rulers would try and prevent consideration of the bill until their own measure was printed and placed before the members, but this could not be verified, and was strenuously denied by one of the Republicans who voted to take the minority measure off the table.

The Senate worked a little, discussing the measure of Kalaokalani to license dressmakers, to some extent. The matter was finally laid over for consideration with the license section of the county bill, it appearing that its object was to license establishments, while as worded it would compel every woman who sews to take out a license.

IN THE HOUSE

Under the calling of the order of business in the House, Lewis presented the petition of residents, owners and claimants of homesteads in what is known as the Kaluiki tract, South Hilo, for roads to their property.

The Printing committee reported a number of bills as ready for distribution, and they were laid on the desks of members.

WANT NEW ROADS.

The public lands committee reported a number of appropriations recommended, principally for roads, as follows: \$10,000 for making a sufficient reservoir and the supplying of the District of Waimea with water pipes; \$1,000 for Kuluouou road; \$1,500 for Anapuni street; \$3,000 for Kaulani avenue; \$3,000 for Waialae road; \$1,500 for Waiupe road; \$1,500 for Kawaiahaoo street; \$1,500 for Kawaiahaoo lane; \$1,500 for Ni'u road; \$1,000 for macadamizing receiving station road; \$8,000 for a cemented and rock-filled breakwater at the Hookena landing; \$3,000 for stone and concrete bridge for Koholalele, Oahu; \$3,000 for new fire station in Kalihi; \$2,000 for breakwater at Kalaheo, Oahu.

RESOLUTIONS FOR CASH.

Koolawa presented a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$400 each for jails at Pahoa and Kapaemahu, Puna.

Paele asked for \$500 for a school house at Koolaukoko.

Lewis presented a request for \$20,000 for repairs and changes in the Hilo Hospital, and \$9,000 for maintaining and running the same.

Harris asked that \$40,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for an exhibit of Hawaii at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

KANIHO AND STEAMERS.

Kaniho introduced the element of the unusual into the proceedings by presenting a long resolution setting forth that since the various island steamers had raised the price of deck passages, and as the granting of a subsidy would mean the placing of the steamer company under obligations to the people, that the following subsidies be granted to the steamers: Kinai, \$4,000; Mauna Loa, \$5,000; Claudine, \$3,000; W. G. Hall and Mikahala, \$2,500; each sum biennially. He asked also the following appropriations: Road from Pahala to Kapapala, \$800; road from Pohaia to Honuapoko, \$800.

Kaili asked these appropriations: Breakwater, Waimea river at Waimea, \$30,000; Koloa wharf, \$1,000; roads, Molokai to Hanalei, \$10,000.

Nekaleka asked the following appropriations: Road, Lelanapio to Kalaheo, \$2,000; Molokai bridge, \$1,000; derelict at landing, Waialua, \$2,000. Hala presented a resolution asking \$1,200 for jail and cottage at Kipahulu, and then presented his bill providing that attorneys with license to practice in the district courts shall practice in circuit courts on appeal; also repealing section 589 of the penal laws.

HOME RULE COUNTY BILL.

At this point Kupieha, who, by the way, had not voted with the majority, moved to take the county bill from the table, and Republicans led by Kumalae voted with the Home Rulers, ten Republicans opposing. The bill was then passed first reading. The Republicans who stood against the Home Rule bill were Harris, Knudsen, Chillingworth, Gandall, Andrade, Jaeger, Greenwell, Lewis, Kalamia, and Kaili. Hala voted under a misapprehension, thinking it was to bring up the Republican bill. Andrade presented a report from the judiciary committee, recommending a number of small appropriations for jails. A resolution favoring the Long bill was recommended to lie on the table pending the county bill consideration. Jaeger reported from the miscellaneous committee consideration of several measures, calling attention at the same time to the fact that one petition referred to it prayed for a postoffice, but this was entirely a matter for the Federal government.

AFTER RAPID TRANSIT.

Kellinot was permitted to present the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Rapid Transit and Land Company made and entered into a legal agreement with the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, agreeing to give the government one-half of their profits over and above 8 per cent on the capital of the company, which was then \$500,000; and

"Whereas, It is understood the said company has since watered its stock to the extent of \$500,000, and, in addition to this, it is further said that the company is placing a large amount of their profits in a construction fund in which the government has no interest or account; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the agreement, books and accounts of said company and to ascertain the amounts of money that should revert to the government under the aforesaid agreement."

The resolution was passed, and the Chair, Mr. Knudsen, appointed as the committee Messrs. Kellinot, Jaeger and Purdy.

NEW BILLS PRESENTED.

When the afternoon business began Lewis introduced his measure for the relief of Antone G. Serrao, which passed first reading.

Vida presented his measure for the provision of a home for needy Hawaiians, and setting aside Kaili detention camp for that purpose, and it passed first reading. He also gave notice that he would present a bill setting aside lands at Makiki and Kailua for public recreation grounds, and the measures were presented under suspension of the rules and passed first reading.

Pail presented a resolution appropriating \$2,000 for improving the fishmarket at Lahaina.

Pulua gave notice that he would introduce bills to amend sections 3 and 10 of act 21 of 1893, relating to gambling, and section 1 of chapter 37 of the penal code as amended.

Nakaleka served notice that he would present a bill to repeal section 122 of the penal laws of 1897.

Kupieha presented a resolution providing an appropriation of \$5,000 to build a road from Twisted to Kaili Detention Camp, and \$2,500 for macadamizing Puhala road from the beach to the Railroad station.

COFFEE RESOLUTION.

The Wright resolution providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 to send A. L. Louissou to Washington to work for a coffee bounty was brought up, and Wright moved its adoption. On motion of Aylett the resolution was sent to the committee on agriculture and manufactures.

FIRE CLAIMS APPROPRIATION.

Senate Bill No. 6, on second reading, became the order of the day. This is the bill providing for the special appropriation to cover expenses of the fire claims payment. The consideration of the bill was objected to by Kaniho who wanted it printed first.

The Speaker said the matter was of such importance that he would suggest that there be no delay, such as would follow printing.

The bill was then read in full, the members copying it entire. On motion of Kumalae the bill was referred to committee of the whole, and Kumalae was called to the chair.

On motion of Kaniho the rules were suspended and the members removed coats and lighted every kind of smoking apparatus, from Testa's time-honored and loud-talking briar to the polished calabash of Kalamia, passing through all stages of cigarettes and cheroots.

The bill was read section by section. Kaniho began the argument by moving to cut down the appropriation to \$25,000, saying the resolution of the House specified that sum. Pulua took the same grounds, and Aylett and Andrade argued that the full amount of \$30,000 should be appropriated.

Kaniho wanted the million brought down and paid out, even if the bonds

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PRINCE KUNUIAKEA JOINS THE MAJORITY



PRINCE ALBERT KUNUIAKEA.

Last of the Kamehameha Heirs to Hawaii's Throne Will Be Buried Sunday in the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea, the last heir of the Kamehameha dynasty to the throne of Hawaii, died yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in a residence on the Beach road, where the death of the Princess Ninito also occurred some years ago. Death came after an illness of several weeks. The remains were removed during the evening to the late Prince's residence in Palama, near the home of Hon. W. C. Achi, where they will lie in state until Sunday afternoon when the funeral will take place.

In the interim the body will be given all royal honors, as is the custom upon the death of members of the royal family and of chiefs, male and female, and the remains will be interred at the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley with the rest of the Kamehamehas. The funeral arrangements have not been perfected and may not be announced until Thursday. A large number of kahilis are being made for use about the bier and for the funeral services. The body will lie in state today from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m., and each day thereafter until Sunday. Prince Albert left a widow.

Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea was born on June 18, 1851, at Kuahelani, now the site of Central Union Church. He was named after the two ancient gods of Hawaii of that name and was brought up from infancy in the old toluia Palace by Kamehameha III and his consort Queen Kalamia. After the death of Kamehameha III he resided in "Kinai Hale" with the Dowager Queen Kalamia and later on removed with her majesty to "Haimolpo," a residence that had been built for them across the street from the palace. The site is now the lower part of Miller street next to the Capitol gate. Prince Albert first attended school at Dr. Gulick's. Then he was sent to the Roman Catholic College at Ahulumanu and studied under the Rev. Father

Walsh. A few years later he was sent by the Queen Dowager Kalamia to Europe in care of William Pfleger, but after arriving at San Francisco the Prince became discontented and homesick and insisted upon returning here. It was the wish of Kamehameha III that the Prince should receive a European education in the hope that he would some day succeed to the throne.

Had the Kamehameha dynasty continued in power Prince Albert Kunuiakea would surely have been king, for he was next in line to Princess Ruth, Queen Emma and the Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, all of whom he has outlived. But Kalamia's election changed all things for him and prevented him from holding the scepter. He was without a doubt the heir presumptive to the throne of Hawaii.

Prince Albert's mother was the chiefess Jane Lahilahi Kaeo (nee Young), the daughter of the high chiefess Kaonanea and John Young, the latter one of Kamehameha I's white advisers. The high chiefess Kaonanea was the daughter of Prince Kalaninuiumaloku Kapekapekani Kealiimāikai, the brother of Kamehameha I, and of Kalikookalani, the daughter of Kekunuiāleimoku (k) and Kaniinuiakalani (w). Kekunuiāleimoku (k) was the son of Kalaninuiamamao (k) and Ahia (w). Kalaninuiamamao (k) was the son of Keavenul (k) and Lonomakana (w).

Through his father, Kamehameha III, Prince Albert Kukailimoku Kunuiakea was the grandson of Kamehameha I and his consort Queen Keopuolani, and through his mother, the chiefess Jane Lahilahi Kaeo (nee Young), Prince Albert's great-grandfather was Prince Kalaninuiumaloku Kapekapekani Kealiimāikai, the brother of Kamehameha I.

During the regime of the Provisional Government Prince Albert Kunuiakea had a seat in the House of Representatives of Hawaii.

JURY SAYS JACKSON IS NOT GUILTY OF SETTING FIRE THAT BURNED FRIEL RESIDENCE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After being out for an hour last night the jury in the case of Nigel Jackson, charged with burning the Friel residence on the morning of October 30, brought in a verdict of not guilty at five minutes after midnight.

The jury for the trial of the case was secured shortly after the opening of court yesterday morning and was as follows: Herman Meek, A. E. Lloyd, James Steiner, E. A. Ross, N. Peterson, J. McKeague, D. M. Ross, E. R. Adams, Vincent Fernandez, M. W. Parkhurst, D. L. Austin, E. O. White.

The evidence of the prosecution was almost entirely circumstantial. The Watsons, E. B. Friel and others testified as to the destruction of the house but there was no evidence that Jackson had been there at the time the fire started. After some objection Judge De Bolt allowed the introduction of evidence of threats made by the defendant against the inmates of the house, as showing motive. A letter written by Jackson to the Advertiser in which he was said to have threatened the Watsons could not be found and secondary evidence



NIGEL JACKSON.

was presented. Mary Bowler testified that she had heard Jackson tell his wife that he would burn the house unless she did as he requested. This happened three years ago.

Mr. Friel testified that there was nothing of a combustible nature in the house excepting a can of kerosene in the pantry, and the fire did not originate there. The witness broke down when asked whose lives had been lost in the fire.

The prosecution was closed at five o'clock yesterday afternoon and at the

(Continued on page 7.)

PORTLAND, ORE., HAS GREAT FIRE ON WATERFRONT

A Destructive Cyclone Visits the City of Townsville, a Port of Queensland.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—Two fires occurred today at the Victoria dock, destroying 10,000 tons of wheat belonging to Canning, Wallace and Zan Bros. The Ash street dock and half a block on Albina street were also burned. The fires were of incendiary origin.

BRISBANE, March 10.—In a cyclone at Townsville, many were killed and injured. The hospital collapsed and six persons were killed. Many buildings were destroyed and hundred of people are homeless.

Townsville is a thriving place and an important seaport of North Queensland. It contains wooden buildings only and for this reason a cyclone would do great damage there. The town has one long main business street, lined on each side by one and two story structures. It has a large wool trade and considerable sugar is shipped from that point from the North Queensland cane fields.

NEW YORK, March 10.—"Nym Crinkle," the well-known journalist and author is dead.

"Nym Crinkle" won fame as a dramatic critic and author and served on various New York newspapers. His name was Andrew Carpenter Wheeler. He was born in New York in 1835. Among the best known of his works was: "The Twins," a comedy; "The Chronicles of Milwaukee;" "The Primrose Path of Dalliance;" and "Easter in a Hospital Bed." He lived for many years in New York hotels and was accounted a musical critic of great ability.

VIENNA, March 10.—The distress in Dalmatia is so great that people there are subsisting upon bark and herbs.

MANILA, March 10.—Crozier, editor of the American, has been found guilty of libeling Gen. George W. Davis.

BROOKLYN, March 10.—Two thousand workmen in the ship-building industry here are out on a strike.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Pennsylvania railroad has increased its capital stock to \$150,000,000.

PEKING, March 10.—The Boxers have been dispersed by the imperial troops and many of them beheaded.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNS CELEBRATE FORTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, March 10.—The fortieth anniversary of the marriage of King Edward and Queen Alexandra was celebrated today with general enthusiasm.

No event in the life of King Edward, not excepting that of being born heir to the crown of England, has brought him so much real happiness and so much good fortune as his marriage, in 1863, to the Princess Alexandra, the beautiful and charming daughter of the King and Queen of Denmark. A truer or more noble woman has never graced a throne than Queen Alexandra; a better wife and mother no royal home has ever known. The first time that the Prince of Wales met the Danish princess was in the cathedral at Worms, in 1861. Later they were both guests of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and their attachment for each other was made apparent. Just before the prince became of age his betrothal was announced publicly, though the secret had been known to the inner circle of his relatives for about a month. The royal pair had an engagement of about six months, during which many preparations for the wedding occupied the interest of both England and Denmark. The Danes were enthusiastic over the marriage of their princess, and the "people's dowry," as it was called, amounted to 100,000 kroner. After the arrival of the bride in England there were various public receptions in London, and the princess was hailed everywhere with true British cordiality. The wedding ceremony took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10th, 1863, with all the pomp and gorgeous ceremonial befitting the occasion. From that day to this the popularity of Alexandra has been sure and steadfast. The sweetness and nobility of her character have endeared her to all the people and insured her a place of commanding influence in her present position as Queen of England.

NEW YORK, March 10.—In an authorized interview published today, ex-President Cleveland says that he is out of active politics.

ROME, March 10.—Fourteen Catholic priests have joined the independent Catholic church. The schism is daily growing in strength and members.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—Reports from Guaymas show that the wireless telegraphy experiments across the Gulf of California have been successful.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 10.—Jehu Baker, former United States Minister to Venezuela and for one term Representative from Twenty-first Congressional district of Illinois, died here today, aged 81 years.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—W. K. Macomber, an Hawaiian half-white, has been left \$500,000 by the death of an aunt in Worcester Mass. Macomber came to the Mainland from Hawaii with the company of Hawaiian singers that went to the Buffalo Exposition over year ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Senator Morgan announced that he is opposing the Panama Canal treaty because it does not embody either the law or the spirit of the Spooner law. Both sides agree there shall be an early vote and it is believed that this will be brought about within a week.

WRAY TAYLOR WANTED

(From Thursday's daily.)

Bound on a search which will take him half around the world if necessary, a special representative of the police department left in the Alameda yesterday to find and bring back to Honolulu Wray Taylor, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Secretary of the Board of Immigration and incumbent of other positions of trust and influence in the Kingdom, Republic and Territory. The warrant for his arrest charges him with the embezzlement of \$500.

For more than two weeks the examination of the accounts of Taylor has been going on, the work being done under the greatest difficulties, owing to the absence of the Auditor's office, and the involved condition of the accounts of the missing man. The shortage was finally located in the Chinese fund, which has once before furnished the cause for a flight, and consists of the amount drawn from the First National Bank on one check. The clue was furnished by the stub, and investigation of the affair seems to leave no ground for belief that the money, or any part of it, was used for the purpose for which ostensibly it was drawn.

The whereabouts of Taylor at the present time are in question. He left San Francisco some ten days or two weeks ago, and though the Chief of Police of San Francisco was able to locate him once, in the East, the trail was lost, and now it is a question whether or not he will be easily found and returned to answer to the complaint, which has been sworn out against him. It is rumored that he was located in New York, though on that point the police officials are quiet, preferring to keep dark his last known address until there has been some definite news as to his capture or his relocation. The police of San Francisco are hard at work, using their connections in the East to assist the department here, and it seems certain that if Taylor can be traced he will be found, even if he tries to put another ocean between him and the court before which he is to appear.

The taking of the sum of money with which Taylor is charged was accomplished by reason of the system of carrying on the business of returning the Chinese, who under the old system deposited a portion of their savings in the Postal Bank, to pay their return passages. When the organic act was away with the Board of Immigration, its business was still carried on and the hundreds or thousands of accounts with Chinese were kept intact, the money being drawn from the amount provided for the payment of Savings Bank deposits, and placed in the National Depository to the credit of the Board of Immigration. It was from this sum that the money used by the Government during the shortage in the Treasury was drawn, and something more than \$10,000 was left in the Bank. From this money was checked out by Wray Taylor whenever there were a number of Chinese to be returned. On the check book stub the names of the individuals and the amounts drawn were noted, so that in connection with the list of the deposits this furnished a complete check against duplicate payments, though there was no system under which the accounts of each Chinese were kept and closed on his departure.

The checks were found to be correct up to December 24, 1902, when the stub showed only the number of the check and the amount. The check was found and is as follows:

No. 99.
Honolulu, Hawaii, December 24, 1902.
First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu: pay to self or order, eight hundred and fifty (\$850) dollars. Signed, Board of Immigration, per (signed) Wray Taylor, Secretary.

On the face of the check was endorsed "Nippon Maru," as well as the bank's stamp showing the check was paid on the day it was drawn. The back of the check bore the endorsement of Wray Taylor. Investigation seemed to show that nothing in the ordinary course of the office had been done with the money, and there were no entries anywhere which would show that the cash had been used for specific passage payments.

Immediately the search for Taylor began. The police of San Francisco took it up and located the man in the East. He was ordered arrested but the message went on too late, and consequently the police here are still in doubt if he has been found. The orders were such, however, that if he is located he will at once be taken and held to await extradition. As soon as the shortage was located Colonel Fisher, the Auditor, went before Judge De Bolt and swore to a complaint, of which the following is the substance:

"That one Wray Taylor, being Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, of the Territory of Hawaii, and being custodian of certain moneys which the Government holds as trustee for various Chinese immigrants, and known as the Chinese Immigration fund, entrusted by said government with the care, custody and control of said moneys, did, on the 24th day of December, 1902, take certain moneys from said fund, to-wit: the sum of \$500, which the government of the Territory of Hawaii held as trustee, and did then and there willfully, feloniously, and fraudulently convert the said money to his own use and benefit."

On the same day, March 10, Judge De Bolt issued the warrant for the arrest of Taylor and return was made by the police department that he could not be found, and immediately the Attorney General's office began to get out papers for extradition, which must be accomplished through the State Department at Washington. It was decided to send an attorney as the special agent on the business, and consequently Alexander Lindsay was chosen and specially commissioned for the journey, and he will proceed to Washington as speedily as

possible for the purpose of carrying out the mission.

In the event of news being received that Taylor has left the United States he will be followed and brought back if possible, and for this purpose the police of the United States have already been notified to take up the search, which without doubt has already been done. Taylor left Honolulu in the Korea of January 3, in the same ship which carried back many of the experts who had been connected with the cable laying. If he is caught quickly, the credit will be due mainly to the presence of cable communication with the Coast.

HILO BOARDING SCHOOL.

Needs of the Institution—Aid Asked by Trustees.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Hilo Boarding School it was decided to indefinitely postpone the introduction of co-education. This action was due to the financial depression at this time prevalent in the Islands. But the new building for the boys was not given up. In fact, every effort is being made to increase the funds sufficient to begin this new work.

Through the kindness of many of the Island people the sum subscribed toward this purpose amounts to over twenty thousand dollars. The new building is estimated to cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. The furnishings and other expenses incident to the change will bring the cost of the proposed improvements up to about thirty thousand dollars.

Besides this, there should be an additional amount raised to be placed on the endowment fund, the income from which present fund not being sufficient to meet the running expenses of the school. The attendance is steadily increasing. Hence, larger accommodations are needed. With this in mind, the new building has been planned to accommodate a larger number of pupils.

Preliminary work has already been done on the grounds preparatory to building. The old building has been removed to a position in the rear of the former location to give room for the new building. In its new location the old building will continue to be used for class room work until the new building is completed, after which it will be used for shop purposes in connection with the industrial department of the school.

An undertaking of this kind is a benefit to the town, in fact, the whole Island, and should be aided by everyone in so far as they are able. The school is open to all nationalities; the tuition is free, only a nominal charge of \$25 per year being made to cover the cost of the boarding department, this being possible because much of the food consumed is raised on the school farm. The boys receive practical instruction, not only in the school room, but in the industrial lines, constructive repair work being done in the shops in carpentry, wood turning, blacksmithing, and machine shop, besides work in printing, all under the supervision of competent instructors. Practical and theoretical farming also hold an important place in the school curriculum. Thus a boy receives a practical, all-round, training in this school.

Owing to the advantages received through the manual training department, boys of all ages are attracted to the boarding schools. In the government schools a very small percentage of boys are found above the school age, namely 14 years. While, as a matter of fact, the majority of boys at the Hilo Boarding School at present are over 14 years of age. Not a few are men grown, who have left their positions on plantations, in stores, etc., to better equip themselves. Hence the value of just such a school as the Hilo Boarding School. What is needed is better accommodations and a more complete outfit. Many have already contributed to this worthy object, but more assistance is needed. Now is the time to lend a helping hand to a worthy object. —Hawaii Herald.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

There were eighty-one deaths during the month of February in Honolulu, and forty of them were of Hawaiians. The remaining deaths were divided as to nationality as follows: Chinese, nine; Portuguese, eight; Japanese, seventeen; American, five, and other nationalities, two.

Of the number, fifty were males and thirty-one females. During the month only nineteen marriages were reported, and there were forty-six births.

There was the usual large percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis, thirteen being the total number reported.

The summary of causes of death is as follows: Febrile, 4; Diarrheal, 5; dietetic, 3; constitutional, 17; developmental, 5; nervous, 13; circulatory, 3; respiratory, 15; digestive, 10; urinary, 3; osseous and integumentary, 2; and accident and violence, 1.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The transfer of six hundred acres of land on Maui from Hamao Plantation to the Hana Plantation has been approved by the Executive Council and Land Commissioner Boyd will make the necessary transfer.

FREAK BILLS IN LOWER HOUSE CAUSE UPROAR

Adjournment Was Taken on the Serving of the Notices.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the Fire Claims appropriation bill passed and the emergency measure advanced, the House may be said to have done some good work yesterday, but at the end all was spoiled by an attack of banderlogitis, which seemed to have a well defined center, making it impossible for Vida to think coherently, and instigating the introduction of measures which would have disgraced even the Home Rule session.

The House was early at work and seemed to have recovered from its first indisposition and to be well able to do all that it is here for, in short time and without friction. The Senate bills sent down were quickly passed through first reading, in the list being some measures of importance. There was little done in the way of resolutions, for the members seem to have knowledge that they are loading up the appropriation measure beyond hope of recovery.

From the Finance committee came a report approving of the emergency appropriation measure, and adding several items to the bill. The measure passed second reading, and now becomes the order of the day in the House for today. The afternoon was given over to small matters but the outbreak of Vida was sufficient to cause a breaking up in disgust.

The Senate took up much of its time in considering the fishery bills. While admitting that there is something necessary, the Hawaiian members are not able to get into line with the bills believing that there will be undue hardship to the Hawaiians, while they favor the act providing for a commissioner of fisheries. The most of the session was taken up with the discussion of the appropriation bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate sent to the House several bills which had been passed by the upper body, and these were the first business, after the reading of the journal, yesterday morning. The bills were read by title and passed the first time. The measures are as follows:

The emergency appropriation bill; on felonious branding of cattle; relating to malicious injury; relating to embezzlement; to amend section 1426 of the civil code; to repeal laws relating to the desertion of married persons; to encourage cultivation of pineapples and castor oil; relating to burglary; relating to industrial schools, and to guardians and wards.

Nakaleka presented a petition from the labor settlement praying that Dr. Goto be secured as resident physician there.

EMERGENCY BILL ADVANCED.

Chairman Harris, from the finance committee, reported favorably the emergency appropriation bill, with certain amendments. The fire claims appropriation was stricken out, and the following amendments were added to the bill as originally drawn: For widening and straightening the Waialeale road to the crest of Kaimuki hill, \$13,000; for repairs Lualaba road, from Lunaillo street to Pauoa road, \$7,000; for expenses September term of court, Lihue, \$992.60; civil and criminal incidents, Attorney General's Department, \$1,200. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Chillingworth suggested that the Speaker appoint a committee of conference to consider county bill amendments in conjunction with the Senate. The Speaker said the time had not come, but a motion to that effect would be entertained at any time.

TO LOOK AFTER CAMP.

Vida presented a resolution setting forth that as the government had constructed buildings on the Bishop estate ground at Palama Kai, which are conveniently arranged for workmen's homes, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and recommend disposition of the buildings. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Vida, Randall and Kuphea.

Nakaleka introduced his bill relating to larceny, reducing the penalty from two years to one year.

Andrade gave notice that he would introduce bills relating to attachment and garnishment, and to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs. The bills were read and passed the first time.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

Kellinot gave notice that he would introduce a bill repealing chapter 94 of the penal laws of 1897.

Harris presented his bill to govern the use of steam boilers.

Vida presented his measure to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday with in recreation grounds.

Kumalae introduced his measure for the appropriation of \$7,500 for a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, which passed first reading.

Chillingworth presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a conference committee by the Speaker, which was adopted.

Kuphea gave notice that he would introduce bills allowing licenses to any person or corporation to carry on certain lines of business; to amend paragraph 2 of section 962 of the penal laws, FOR EXAMINATION OF LEPROSERS.

Oil gave notice that he would present bills for the suppression of vice, immorality, and lewd practices; and to repeal sections 856 to 863 of the penal laws; to erect a bacteriological laboratory at Kailhi reeling station, and to create and establish the office of Leprologist and Bacteriologist for the examination of lepers; providing for the control of the government sewerage system.

Pulua introduced the bills of which he had given notice, as follows: Providing a penalty for disturbers of the peace and others; to prohibit gambling.

BAND AND ISLAND BOATS.

Kanitho, who had been squelched by the Speaker once or twice, got to the front with a resolution providing that the band, instead of serenading only foreign steamers, should serenade the Kinau, Claudine, Mauna Loa and Hall. Kanitho explained that the taxpayers wanted to hear the band. Aylett supported this, but Kealawa suggested that it would be better if the band gave a promenade concert down the street.

Speaker Beckley explained that his vote was necessary to carry the band appropriation for the band last session, and he voted with the understanding that the band would go to the leper settlement. The band never went, but within the past few days the bandmaster had inquired as to what was the proper season to visit Molokai before the close of the biennial period. The resolution was then passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH MONEY.

Kuphea presented a resolution calling for a statement of expenses of the Board of Health, with a list of all employees, within five days, which passed. Kealawa introduced a bill, as follows: "To amend sections 260 and 261 and to repeal section 264 of the civil laws, relating to the Oiaa reservation. Kanitho got in a resolution asking for \$15,000 for the ex-Queen, which went to the public expenditures committee.

Kalana introduced a resolution to compel a new light being placed at the Judiciary building, but the House took up the order of the day.

Senate Bill No. 6, to provide for fire claims payments and bond issue, was then brought up on third reading. The roll call showed 22 ayes to 7 noes, the negative votes being Kanitho, Kealawa, Kou, Olli, Pulua, Purdy and Paele. This bill now goes to the Governor.

House Bill No. 11, to provide for an agricultural college and model farm at Oiaa, was then called up, but the noon recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of the agricultural college bill was resumed at the afternoon session. Kuphea's motion that the bill pass was lost, and Andrade's motion to refer the bill to the committee on education carried.

Action on House Bill No. 12, making an appropriation of \$2,000 for stamps for lepers was deferred, to be taken up with the appropriation bill, on motion of Knudsen.

Bill No. 2, relating to the election of corporation trustees, was considered in committee of the whole on motion of Andrade. An amendment by Harris, striking out "five" and inserting "fifteen," so as to compel stockholders to make transfers of stock fifteen days prior to annual meetings, was adopted.

Harris proposed an amendment allowing the vote to be by ballot if requested by a majority of the stockholders, which was opposed by Long and Chillingworth and lost. Andrade moved an amendment separating the clause repealing all conflicting laws from the enacting clause, which carried.

The bill was favorably reported from the committee of the whole and passed unanimously.

The bill providing that only stockholders can hold proxies, one clause reading:

"Every person acting therein, in person or by proxy or representative, must be a member thereof or a bona fide stockholder, having stock thereof in his own name on the stock books of the corporation at least fifteen days prior to the election."

House Bill No. 78, providing for the amendment of section 8 of act 9 of the session laws of 1901, relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment, execution, distress, and forced sale, was given its second reading.

LAST OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS.

Kellinot, under suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution referring to the death of Prince Kunuiakaea, and declaring that the House should arrange that the hall of the House should be used on Sunday, March 15, as a room in which the body of the Prince might lie in state.

Kumalae wished to know who would bear the expense.

Aylett wished to amend the Kellinot resolution to the effect that the Speaker should order the members of the House to attend the funeral in a body. He thought the House should not give up its quarters for the body to lie in state therein, as that would entail considerable expense. He said that the House had started its session on a basis of economy. He did not know why they should change now. It would cost quite a sum to move the desks from the House and bring them back again just for that occasion. Respect should be shown for the late Prince, but he considered the House would be doing this sufficiently by attending the funeral in a body.

Wright said that as the last of the Kamehamehas, the Prince's remains should be treated with every respect. He declared that in the days of the monarchy the Executive building was the palace of the Kamehamehas, and that as the last of those princes was now dead he ought to be buried from that palace.

Vida offered an amendment to the effect that the government further render all the assistance in its power in the burial of the Prince.

Harris wished to move an amendment to the Aylett amendment, using the word "request" instead of "order," as he declared Mr. Aylett had become used to the word "order" through his connection with the military committee.

Kumalae moved that the whole question go over until today, and this was carried.

THAT HACKFELD WHARF.

Representative Lewis introduced a resolution calling for an appointment of a select committee to inquire into the building of the Hackfeld wharf, declaring that there was a proposition before the House to appropriate \$108,000 for the building of the wharf, and the building of it was not legal, and the contract for the work had not been let out by advertisement. On motion of Harris, seconded by Kumalae, the resolution was deferred until action should be taken on the Governor's message, as the latter contained a reference to the building of the wharf.

Representative Wright asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a court house and jail for the district of North Kona.

House bills 78, 86, 89, 91 were given their second readings and referred to the Judiciary committee.

In response to a request from the House, a letter from the Chief Justice was read, giving a list of the district magistrates, the time of their appointments, and the time when their terms shall expire.

Senate bills 32, 72, and 56 were passed their first readings by the House.

TO STOP NOISE OF CATS.

At this point the clerk started reading a notice of intention to introduce certain bills. They were: "An act to prohibit cats making a noise at night"; "An act to license the sale of liquors in churches"; certain acts to increase immorality.

The House was, by this time, in an uproar. Members declared the affair out of order. Harris protested, declaring this piece of legislation to be throwing odium on the House. The clerk stopped reading the document and handed it to the Speaker, who said it would have to be read as a member had handed it up, but that it remained for the House to dispose of it. Someone made a motion to adjourn, and this was quickly carried. Members thronged to the Speaker's desk to inspect the freak notice of bills, and it was found that Vida's name was signed as the introducer, but it was stated that it was not in his handwriting.

IN THE SENATE.

There was barely a quorum when the Senate convened yesterday, and but little business was transacted.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Achi gave notice of bills amending the law relating to adoptions, and relating to garnishment.

BEER BILL PASSED.

The bill fixing the malt beer license at \$250 passed finally, with an amendment by Achi changing the limits so that a saloon may be located within 150 feet of a church or school, instead of 450 feet, as in the bill formerly. The nine members voting for the bill were Achi, Paris, J. T. Brown, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Kalua, Wilcox, Isenberg, and McCandless, the remaining Senators being absent.

FISH BILL DISCUSSED.

The bill for the protection of fish aroused lots of opposition from the native members on its third reading. Senator Kalauokalani objected to the bill, saying it would cut off native Hawaiians from several small fish, and Kaohi wanted the bill killed because the natives used the little fish for bait. Senators Isenberg and Brown defended the bill, saying that unless it was passed the Japs and Chinese would kill all the fish. Senator Isenberg said that he was willing to have action deferred if the native members objected, and Senator Baldwin moved a postponement, as he said he did not wish for a measure which was oppressive to Hawaiians. Consideration was postponed for a week.

The bill amending the law relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates passed its third reading by unanimous vote.

The act amending the law relating to "notice by publication" passed unanimously. The substitute bill providing for the appointment of a fish commissioner also went over for a week.

The bill relating to a Territorial insane asylum was deferred until the passage of the county bill. An amendment was offered giving the Legislature power to fix the site instead of the Board of Health.

The bill amending the law to give Justices of the Supreme Court sole power to admit attorneys to practice went over for one week on motion of Senator J. T. Brown.

The six months' appropriation bill was taken up on second reading and gone over section by section, though the work was but half completed when adjournment was taken for the day.

Several amendments to the bill passed. One by Woods provided for two veterinary surgeons instead of one, the salary for each to be \$300 for the half year. One of the men must be located on Hawaii. Another amendment by Achi provided for two poundmasters instead of one, the extra man to be located on the other side of the Island.

KOHALA AND HILO PLANS

(From Thursday's daily.)

All negotiations were declared off yesterday in the matter of the proposed contract between the stockholders of the Kohala and Hilo Railroad and Wilson, Lyon & Co., of San Francisco, looking to the immediate construction by the latter of the line. President Gehr, of the road, gave as the reason for the laying aside of the proposition that certain other matters looking to the same end were not yet settled.

The stockholders of the company looked into the matter thoroughly and at the meeting yesterday morning came to the decision that it would not take up the proposal at this time. The tentative contract which had been considered at previous meetings was therefore laid over, and it is not believed will be renewed. The determination was reached by the representatives of the majority of the stock here, and it is now understood that Philip Beck will now push his negotiations for the securing of the cash for the building of the line.

The proposal of the contractors who own the Kona-Kau road was one based on the construction and financing of the road as well. They were to commence work within sixty days after the contract was signed, and were to receive nothing until ten miles of the line was built, equipped and running. Payments for building were to be on the completion of ten-mile lengths built. For the first thirty miles to be constructed, the payment was to be in bonds at the rate of \$50,000 a mile, and the last thirty miles was to be at the rate of \$40,000 a mile. This would be at the rate of \$45,000 a mile for the entire system of the road, the line to be constructed, equipped and placed in running order.

The contract, as well, called for the pooling of a control of the stock, practically in such shape as to give the contractors the management of the road for three years, so that there would be guaranteed a continuance of the management under which the profit was initiated. The operation of the road up to the limit of time was to be under the charge of the contractors, and their only pay was to be the \$2,700,000 of the bonds, thus giving the road over to the company at the end of the three years' period in running order and equipped.

Mr. Wilson, of the contracting company, said last evening that the only hitch in the agreements seemed to be the demand on the part of the company for a bond of \$250,000, in addition to the building of ten miles of road before any payment was to be made. This, in the opinion of the San Francisco men, was excessive. They held that the construction of the ten miles of road would mean an expenditure of more than the bonds then to be paid, \$500,000, as the equipment was expensive and would mean almost as much as to equip the entire line of road. It was for this reason that it would be only business that the control would be assured in their hands until the work was done.

In addition to this proposition, the contracting firm made an offer to construct the line on a cash basis, but the representatives of the company were not ready to accept the offered contract, and there the matter now rests. It is the belief of local business men, who have agreed to take up some of the bonds, that the offer to finance the line at this time was the most valuable portion of the contract offered.

The following correction of the wording of the announcement of the negotiations was received yesterday:

Honolulu, March 11, 1903.
Editor Advertiser: The article in today's Advertiser to the effect that negotiations were on or pending for Wilson, Lyon & Co., or their representatives, to acquire the franchise or right of way of the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company is misleading. No such negotiations were had, and if they had been proposed would not be entertained by the Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

The proposition made by the gentlemen representing Wilson, Lyon & Co. was one of construction, which has not been accepted. Sincerely,

J. W. JONES,
Auditor Kohala and Hilo Railway Company.

KUMALAE BOOM HAS ARRIVED

It is a little early for booms for the Senate for the election of two years to come, yet that of Jonah Kumalae may be said to have arrived. The belief that no one can defeat him has been expressed more than once during the past few days by several of the observant Home Rulers, who declare that the member from the Fourth District has gained great popularity with the Hawaiians.

One of the matters which have served to boost the member into such a degree of popular favor, is the flag bill, which makes the Hawaiian standard the "Flag of Hawaii, on Land and Sea." This has been received by the Hawaiians as a touching tribute, and one of the leaders of the Home Rulers in the campaign just passed, said yesterday:

"I hear on every side a great deal of talk that there should be a man like Kumalae in the Senate. He has shown his devotion to the people and would make a fitting representative in the upper house. I do not believe, if he is compelled to run independent, by failing to secure the nomination of either the Republican or Home Rule parties, that he can be beaten for election."

■ ■ ■ ■ ■
The salary of each is fixed at \$300 for the six months.

There was one queer error in the original bill, which read, "surveyors, draughtsmen, Chinamen, etc." for the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. A laugh followed the reading of the item, which Senator Brown explained must mean "chainmen."

The Senate adjourned at noon for the day, in order to allow the afternoon for committee work.

LOOKS LIKE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Rebels Active Close to City of Manila.

Late advices from Manila indicate that the task of pacification in the Philippines has not progressed so far nor so well as the official statements would indicate. As a matter of fact, the Filipinos as a race seem now to be little nearer acceptance of the American system than they were at the time of Aguinaldo's capture. The difference, now, is that they lack leadership and general organization. To anyone familiar with the character of the people, it will be clear that these things will not be lacking long. There are any number of Tagals as able as Aguinaldo, and the race is a race of soldiers and organizers.

The Manila Times, files of which were received here by the last steamer from the Orient, does not hesitate to express the gravest fears for the future. In a dispatch from Calocan, almost in the suburbs of Manila itself, the Times says:

"Two thousand armed insurgents; ten days continual firing; arming volunteers; volunteers deserting; constabulary constantly in the field—and the natives sympathizing with the movement—all this points to the beginning of another revolution, with the Province of Rizal as the center of operations.

"This is the most unsettled and disturbed province in the islands at the present time. What were originally ladrones have been organized into regiments under the leadership of the notorious General San Miguel, with such assistants as Colonels Faustino Guillermo, Samson and Contreras, to command the 2000 insurgents, who are said to be armed with the latest improved Winchester repeaters. The fact that when the insurgents were surprised on last Sunday morning they were provided with the necessities to carry on a short war, in the way of arms, ammunition, uniforms, medical supplies, and a large supply of commissary provisions, goes to show that Manila money sympathizers are also in the field.

"The forces of constabulary now operating in this province are picked men and are fortunate to be commanded by such an efficient officer as Captain Kietheley. Lieutenants McIlvaine, Morris, Schermerhorn and Geronimo's records will speak for themselves. It is hoped in his section of the country that the Chief of Constabulary will realize the gravity of the situation, and the condition of his men who have spent the past ten days in constant scouting and firing, and increase the forces of Rizal so as to allow the present forces the necessary rest and recuperation.

"The volunteer system has proved a total failure in this province. Yesterday another call for volunteers was made and sixty-nine natives responded. Twenty-five of these were heavily armed and sent out in the morning. Later the balance—forty-four—were likewise equipped, and up to the present time not one word has been heard from either party and the general impression is that they have joined the ranks of the insurgents.

"Lieutenant Crockett left Calocan yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, with Lieutenant McIlvaine and a detachment of about 200 men. The men were fully equipped and took several days rations, heading for the mountains around. No work was received from the party until yesterday afternoon when rapid firing was heard in the vicinity of Bagbag, only a short distance from this place. The firing began about 3 o'clock and lasted until after 4 o'clock. It was very rapid and at times would be in the form of volleys. It is supposed that the detachment encountered some of Guillermo's forces and a battle followed.

"It is rumored that many of the best families of natives are leaving the province for the north. They are inclined to believe that it is the beginning of another insurrection, with Manilaans pushing the button."

IS THERE ANY CHINESE FUND?

Editor Adviser: A complaint was sworn to by Auditor Fisher which, in words, charges Wray Taylor with taking funds from the "Chinese Immigration Fund," whereas, in truth and in fact there is no such fund known to the law. Such a fund was in existence, and all receipts from charges for permits to Chinese went to the credit of said fund, but which fund has been covered into government realizations on the books of the Treasurer, and not one cent stands to its credit. Taylor never had charge of it to the extent of anything.

Taylor did have charge of amounts due depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank to a certain extent, viz.: That when a Chinese depositor was about to leave the country he presented his pass-book to Taylor, whose duty in the matter was, first, to assure himself by examination of the attached photograph that the party was the identical party; secondly, to procure and after seeing him on board to pay the balance to him. So far he was entitled or authorized to draw the amount

due to the departing Chinese laborer. This amount due depositors in the late Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, Chinese or others, is the property of the United States until paid out to the depositors. In event of not being called for in a reasonable time, it will revert to the United States government, having been specially sent here for that purpose.

On such a complaint he must be acquitted. This so-frequently-misnamed-Chinese fund has a history, and has led quite a number into trouble and its end is not in sight. X.

FIRE DESTROYS LODGING HOUSE

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The Fort Street lodging house, conducted by W. E. Hall, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building, which stood at the corner of Fort and Vineyard streets, was occupied by a great many people, many of them keeping house in the rooms, and the fire was started in the kitchen of one of these lodgers, it is said by the carelessness of a servant girl. She lighted a fire in a coal oil stove, having previously filled the stove and spilled some oil on the floor, and then threw a lighted match into the oil. The place was in a blaze at once, and the girl ran away, getting scared, without giving any alarm. A lad who was passing, Alfred Vierra, saw the blaze and turned in an alarm, which brought the firemen to the scene. They could do no more, however, than prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses.

The Fort Street house was owned by Mrs. Burgess, and was insured for \$4,500. The furniture in the place, belonging to Hall, was a total loss. It is said that the house was originally a gymnasium, maintained by local business men.

FIFTY BALES OF SISAL FORWARDED

The Hawaiian Fiber Company will export fifty bales of sisal by an early steamer, probably the Nebraskan. Work is steadily proceeding at the plantation with good prospects. Mr. A. H. Turner, manager of the company, says:

"The statement which I made a few weeks ago in regard to the income on the first crop of sisal seems to have been misunderstood by many who are interested in the outcome of our experiments. I did not mean to convey the idea that what we harvest this year will pay back to our company all the money expended during the period of its development; but that the first crop from that which is matured (which is only one-fourth of the acreage planted) will pay its pro rata from the total expenditures from the first stroke on the plantation to the cordage factory, besides a fair profit on the investment. And when it is known that the same plant produces five or six successive crops, with only the cost of milling and freighting, I think it is only a fair conclusion to rate it as the best paying agricultural proposition in the Territory.

"We reach this conclusion through a conservative basis. For instance, only six cents per pound is allowed in this estimate, though we have sold none for less than eight cents."

SAVED FROM SOUTH SEA HURRICANE

Sydney papers received per the steamer Moana give the following list of names of Europeans drowned in the hurricane which swept over Paumotu group of islands on January 13: Alex. Brand, N. Plunkett, Mrs. C. Palmer, Volma Swidt, Jansen, P. Grutton, P. Donnelly, William Denham.

The cyclone seems to have swept all the line islands at the same time, and a severe shock of earthquake was felt at the island of Navo. The islands of Ravahere and Marokau were swept completely, not a house remaining, while some hundreds of natives lost their lives at the latter place. At Takuma two large villages were destroyed. Fifteen persons were drowned, the same number losing their lives at Raroia Island.

Hikewia, which was opened last October to pearlshellfishing, and which carried a population of 1000 persons, suffered most severely, every vestige of habitation being swept away. The loss of life here is estimated at over 400. Grave fears are entertained of the safety of several schooners which were in the group at the time. Up to February 7 no news of them had been received at Papeete. Over 50 pearling cutters were lost at Hikewia.

In some islands the people saved themselves by climbing coconut trees, remaining in them from six to eight hours. At Hikewia, where the greatest loss of life took place, the sea rushed across in torrents, carrying away all the houses. Those who took to the coconut trees were for the most part saved, among them being Charles Palmer, the only European to escape out of nine on the same side of the lagoon. It was piteous in the extreme to hear above the roar of the wind and the sea the cries of children as they were torn from the arms of their parents. Twenty or thirty natives were washed across the lagoon, and miraculously escaped death, being thrown upon the beach at the settlement of Motu.

POLITICIANS CAUCUSING

Two political caucuses were held last evening, one in an office over the First National Bank where a project to push the municipal bill ahead of the county bill is said to have been discussed. This caucus was attended by Kumale's "Jonah" faction.

The other Republicans caucused in the Republican Committee rooms and discussed the same subject but from a different standpoint. There was much secrecy at both meetings.

MACKAY PEOPLE WANT NEW SURVEY MADE BY NAVY

Spring Freshets Bring New England Rivers and the Mississippi Near Danger Point.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Pacific Commercial Cable Company asks that the new survey of the cable route from Honolulu to Guam and Manila, via the Midway islands, be transferred to the Navy Department.

BOSTON, March 11.—All the New England rivers are rising.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The Mississippi is within a foot of record high water mark.

MANILA, March 11.—The steamers Navarra and Lady Lourdes have collided and sunk. Some of the members of the crews were lost.

WILLEMSTAD, March 11.—The revolutionists claim to occupy all the Eastern ports of Venezuela. Fighting is going on at Coro.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—In an explosion of dynamite here today five boys were hurt, three fatally.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Senate has ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—An unknown schooner is in distress off Point Reyes.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate will vote on the Panama canal treaty Tuesday.

TORONTO, March 11.—The De Forrest wireless telegraph system has been incorporated.

CARACAS, March 11.—The Government has increased the tariff on imports thirty per cent to meet damage claims.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Pennell, the co-respondent in the Burdick mystery, was killed here today in an automobile accident.

SHAW NOTIFIED THAT TERRITORY HAS APPROPRIATED \$30,000 FOR EXPENSES

Governor Dole signed the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the payment of fire claims yesterday afternoon and a cablegram has been sent to Secretary Shaw notifying him that the money for the payment of the expenses of a treasury agent was at his disposition. This cablegram was sent in the morning and contained the information that the bill had passed the legislature and would be signed and published today. The Secretary was asked also as to the amount of money needed and the estimated cost of transportation of the money with a further request that some place be designated where the amount needed for expenses could be deposited to his credit. Secretary Shaw was notified also that the Bank of Hawaii had offered to transport the million dollars to Honolulu for \$2,000, and he was asked whether in the interests of economy this offer would be acceptable. No reply has been received as yet from Secretary Shaw.

The Bank of Hawaii has tendered its services to the Government in an effort to facilitate the payment of the fire claims. The bank has offered to act as transfer agent without compensation and agreed also to advance what money is wanted for the expenses of the agent to be sent here, as the appropriation can be drawn upon only by vouchers. President Cooke of the bank has also offered to transfer the million dollars to the credit of the United States Treasury in Honolulu at a charge to cover the freight and insurance. The lowest offer estimate obtained by Secretary Carter for the transportation of the coin was \$2,700, and the advantage which the Bank of Hawaii has is that it will obviate the necessity of bringing all the coin the entire distance from Washington, and it will be necessary to ship it only from San Francisco. The bank has also offered to place to the credit of the agent in New York whatever sum may be required for his expenses. No action will of course be taken by the officials here until a reply is received from the Secretary of the Treasury.

THREAT IS MADE IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from Page 4.)

minutes of the House, and the Speaker made the following statement on the same lines:

"It is my duty, as Speaker, to see that accommodation is given to the press. But at the same time, if they have taken advantage of the courtesy and privileges extended them, it is our right also to take away the privileges they enjoy. It is also the right of the representatives of the people. But any instance where they cast reflections on the honest intent of the members will not be sanctioned or overlooked by the Chair. And any further demonstration of that sort in public print will necessitate the curtailment of the courtesies extended to the press."

Kellie called up his resolution permitting the relatives of the late Prince of the line of the Kamehamehas the use of the chamber of the House in which to hold the state funeral of that late representative of a distinguished line, now deceased, next Sunday, accepting Vida's amendment that the government extend all aid possible to the members of the late Prince's family in the matter of doing honor to their dead. The resolution was further

amended so as to request the Speaker to ask all members of the House, officially, to attend the funeral, and passed as amended.

The House then adjourned for the day.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate spent its time in the morning with a consideration of the appropriation bill which was not completed at the noon adjournment. The afternoon was given over to committee meetings and the County bill went through a lot of discussion. A report upon it will probably be made at the end of the week. Today the rule goes into effect in the Senate, that all bills introduced must be accompanied by a Hawaiian translation.

A communication was read from Treasurer Kepoiki transmitting the information relative to tax collections asked by Senator Baldwin for the Committee on Ways and Means. It was ordered translated and printed.

A communication was read from Secretary Carter stating that the Governor had signed the fire claims expenses act.

WANT SPRING WATER.

Senator Isenberg presented a petition from 145 residents asking that the government acquire the springs in Pauoa Valley, and protesting that water now furnished is taken from stagnant ponds and is unhealthy. The petition together with one previously referred to the Public Lands Committee and asking the government to purchase the Pauoa pumping plant was referred to a special committee.

WAILUKU WANTS COUNTY CHANGES.

Senator Kaupe presented a set of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Wailuku asking for the following changes in the County bill: That the schools be placed in control of counties; that district magistrates be elected; that government physicians be under the control of the counties but paid by the Territory; that the offices of assessor and collector be combined; that compensation be fixed for the Board of Supervisors; that the legislature fix the property tax; that prisoners sentenced to less than ten years be confined in county jails and more than ten years in Oahu Prison; that Supervisors be not eligible to any other office, and that office-holders excepting high school principals or government physicians be required to have a three-year's residence. Referred to the County Committee.

AGAINST GROCERY SALOONS.

Senator Baldwin for the Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely on the bill to license groceries doing a business of \$100.00 per year, to sell liquor. He said that such a law would be unfair to saloons which paid \$1,000 year, and that it was class legislation being an unjust discrimination against smaller groceries. The report will be considered with the bill.

CHANGE IN JURY LAW.

Senator Baldwin reported also on the law giving jurors actual traveling expenses instead of five cents per mile, recommending an amendment making the rate ten cents per mile each way. He stated that the change, giving "actual traveling expenses," was too indefinite.

Senator McCandless said he wished to propose an amendment striking out the one dollar allowance for each verdict, saying it was virtually a bribe to the jurors. The report will be taken up with the bill.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Senator Brown reported for the Judiciary Committee on a number of bills: A favorable report was made on the bill relating to garnishee of government employees, with an amendment including "or municipal or political subdivision."

A substitute bill was reported for the bill to provide for the redemption of property under foreclosure of mortgage. It was read for the first time and ordered printed.

A favorable report was made on the bill providing additional compensation for circuit judges, the committee holding that the present salaries are inadequate.

The committee reported favorably on the bill amending the law reorganizing the judiciary and explaining its provisions. One section provides for the appointment of an acting district magistrate in case of disqualification. Another amendment provides that all three judges of the first circuit may sit at the same time; also as to terms of court, striking out Honokaa and providing for three terms a year in Hilo, and for a continuous session of the first circuit court; and for two terms at Wailuku instead of at Lahaina. Palmer Woods agrees with the report except as to not holding court at Honokaa. Report to be considered with the bill.

A favorable report was made upon the bill exempting certain personal property from execution.

An adverse report was made on the bill to regulate the election of corporation trustees, the committee holding that it gave too much power to minority stockholders.

HASSON OUT OF A JOB.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed and immediately Senator C. Brown moved reconsideration of the item of \$1200 for an electrical inspector and asked that it be stricken out. Senators McCandless, Kalaokalani and Brown favored the idea while Senators Paris and Aebi were against doing away with the electrical inspector.

Senator Aebi made another attack upon the Public Lands Committee when Senator McCandless intimated that the electrical inspector was now being illegally paid, and that he had some revelations to make. Aebi argued that the committee had no right to keep secret anything it knew and that the Senate was entitled to the information. The motion to strike out the item carried.

The appropriations for agriculture and forestry started another warm discussion. Senator Isenberg wanted the commissioner to be an entomologist and suggested that there should be two of these officials, one to remain in the Territory the other to travel outside. He spoke of earth brought in from Japan recently which was simply alive with pests, and told also of the bringing in of cane from Australia which was infected with a new species of leaf hopper.

Senator Crabbe left the chair to move that the agricultural appropriation be referred to a special committee to consider the advisability of turning the entire department over to the Federal agent. He said that there were \$40,000 a year for salaries and expenses which could be saved to the Territory by this plan, and an additional appropriation could be made for the Federal agricultural bureau. He stated that if the Territory would appropriate \$20,000 for the Federal Station Congress would give the same amount. He suggested also that the Federal bureau already had what officials were required and there was no necessity for two sets of officers. Senator McCandless stated that \$13,000 additional had been asked and he was in favor of referring the entire appropriation bill to committees for investigation. In the Public Works office alone he thought there could be a saving of from \$60,000 to \$75,000 and all

'CHILTON DID STEAL PLACE GIRL

Jury This Morning Gave Verdict of Guilty

After being out for about three hours and once having called upon the judge for instructions the jury at one o'clock this morning brought in a verdict against Harry B. Chilton of "guilty, with a recommendation to mercy."

Like a chapter cut of a melodrama was the evidence in the case of Harry B. Chilton, charged with child stealing, as told in the circuit court yesterday. The complaining witness is Margaret Place, a sixteen-year-old girl who, according to the testimony given in the trial yesterday, was held captive in a cellar for three months by the defendant. She claims that she was held against her will, and by means of threats made by Chilton, who is only a boy. The defendant claims that the girl came to his place against his wishes, and that both he and his mother tried every way to compel her to return home but she refused because of her fear of her mother.

The testimony of chief interest during the day was that of the captive girl. The remaining evidence consisted in alleged admissions made by Chilton. One was in the form of an interview with R. E. Kidd of the Star. Another was to a Salvation Army woman, who testified that Chilton told her that Mrs. Place had placed the girl in his control. There is no denial that the girl was actually confined in the cellar of the Chilton home.

Margaret Place testified that she was sixteen years old, and that she met Chilton in September. He asked her to go to the cellar in his father's house and she consented. She testified that he wanted to leave the cellar, though Chilton and the Chinese regularly supplied her with food, but she did not want to go home. Then she said her abode was kept secret, and Chilton threatened her life if she left. She testified that he told her that a warrant was out for her arrest, and unless she remained hidden she would be taken by the police and put in a cell, with centipedes and scorpions. On another occasion she says the defendant pointed a pistol at her head and threatened if she told anyone of her confinement, or made any attempt to leave, to shoot her and burn her mother's house. She said, also, that he told her that it would be easy to kill her and bury her body in the cellar so no one would discover it.

On cross-examination witness admitted sending letters which said she was all right and in Kalihl, but on re-direct she testified that the letters were written because Chilton threatened her if she failed to do so, and wanted them written so as to allay the fears of her parents. On cross-examination, also, she admitted that Mrs. Chilton had advised her to leave and tried to get her out. She testified that she was given food during all that time by Chilton or by the Chinese cook.

"Now as a matter of fact," asked Cathcart, on cross-examination for the defendant, "didn't you use to sit in the cellar with this defendant, loving and kissing each other?"

"Not at the last," was her answer.

"No, all the time?"

"I was just pretending," was the answer.

"He wasn't though, was he?"

"I don't know."

An evening session of the court was held in an effort to finish the trial before the close of the term, which ends Saturday. There was but one more witness in the evening, and then the defense began. Mrs. Chilton told of several occasions in which she had tried to get rid of the girl, but she would always refuse to leave, saying that she was afraid to go home, and also that she was afraid of being arrested.

Chilton denied keeping the girl in confinement against her will. He claims she sent word to him, saying she wanted to get away from her father and mother, and asking that he take care of her. He claims that she remained with him voluntarily, and that he tried several times to send her home.

The defense put two native boys on the stand who testified that they had seen the Place girl on the street during portions of the time she was supposed to have been confined in the cellar. The Chinese cook also testified that he had talked to the girl and knew her condition but had not told anyone of it.

The jury went out about ten o'clock and brought in their verdict three hours later.

The defense took exceptions to the verdict and made a motion for a new trial. Chilton is to be sentenced on Saturday morning.

████████████████████
the bureau could be combined under one head.

Senator Baldwin said he favored referring the agricultural bureau appropriations to a special committee but thought that the subject should be weighed carefully as it was one of the most important in the Territory. He spoke of the pests and the necessity for a strict watch and said that small farming was just beginning to be a success as exemplified by the Wahiawa colony. An entomologist was needed and there was danger from pests he said. He referred also to the shipment of pests which had been condemned and which might have brought many pests into the islands.

The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Isenberg, Baldwin and Kalaokalani.

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WHITE FARMER IN HAWAII
VS. ORIENTAL LABOR

Miss Katherine Coman, Professor of Economics
at Wellesley, on Hawaii's Im-
pending Crisis.

The following article written by
Katherine Coman, professor of economics
in Wellesley College, appears in a
recent number of the Boston Trans-
cript:

At Wahiawa, in the upland valley
that lies between the Waianae Moun-
tains and the Koolau range, two-thirds
of the distance by the old postroad
from Honolulu to Waiwala, some Amer-
ican farmers are making an experiment
that may mean much for the industrial
future of Hawaii. Five years ago they
took up a tract of Government land,
agreeing to pay from \$3 to \$7 an acre,
the appraised market value. The
twelve hundred acres were allotted to
the thirteen families represented in the
settlement in proportion to the number
of workers in each. In order to acquire
fee simple title the several owners had
to live upon their lands for two con-
secutive years, and to bring one-fourth
of their tract under cultivation accord-
ing to the requirements for freehold
purchasers.

The land was originally overgrown
with lantana and covered by excess of
vegetable matter. Clearing and plow-
ing soon brought air and sunshine into
play and restored the soil to a high
degree of fertility. The altitude of Wahi-
awa is one thousand feet, and the
climate more bracing than is often to be
found in mid-Pacific, with no ex-
treme heat and no frosts. The rainfall
is not adequate for agriculture, but the
colony has merged its water rights with
those of Waiwala sugar plantation and
now secures abundant irrigation on
easy terms. The cost of transportation
is here, as with most Hawaiian enter-
prises, the well-nigh insuperable diffi-
culty. Honolulu, the only domestic mar-
ket and the sole medium of export
trade, may be reached by the Oahu
Railroad, but the available stations are
seven and fifteen miles distant, and a
series of deep gulches make the wagon
haul a costly one.

The colonists were destined to see
hard times. Of the original baker's
dozen, not more than half are today
living at Wahiawa. Financial or family
difficulties have forced one after an-
other to abandon the enterprise, but
their places have been taken by others,
and there are now fourteen house-
holders in the settlement. Most of their
failures may be attributed to one or
another of the many pests that civiliza-
tion has brought to the islands. The
crop of melons that was expected to
pay a handsome profit fell a prey to the
cutworm. Vegetables were eaten
up by the same voracious foe. Heavy
trade winds stunted the orange trees,
and the peach trees put out premature
blooms.

The farmers are now planning their
faith to pineapples. This is a plant un-
loved of the cutworm and the Japa-
nese beetle. Scale, the besetting vice
of an orange orchard, is readily held
in check since the plants can be sprayed
with ease. Climatic conditions,
equable temperature and a humid at-
mosphere conspire to produce the most
luscious fruit that grows—great yellow
cones of pulp, containing a maximum
of juice and a minimum of fibre. Hawa-
ian pineapples would command a
high price in the Eastern markets, but,
lacking the Isthmian canal, the diffi-
culty of sending ripe fruit to the Atlan-
tic coast prohibits this trade. There
is, however, considerable demand for
canned pineapple a commodity that
may be shipped to any part of the
world. Arrangements are now complete
for two canneries, where high-grade
preserves and pineapple syrup will be
prepared.

BYRON O. CLARK'S VIEWS.

Mr. Byron O. Clark, the promoter of
this attempt to domesticate the Amer-
ican farmer in Hawaii, is sanguine of
success. "I think we've hit upon the
right thing at last," said he, proudly
exhibiting a field of ripening fruit.
"Our pineapples are far superior to
those grown in Mexico. Moreover, we
can get our fruit to market sooner than
they. We can reach San Francisco in
December, the very best selling season.
Give us the Christmas trade and they
will bear transportation all right if
properly packed on ice. Why, I've sent
pines to Dakota and sold them at a
profit, although the freight rate was
\$2.50 per dozen. But we are relying,
in the long run, on the sale of our canned
products. We shall put up first class
preserves—none of your adulterated
stuff. I got a can once to see what it
was made of. Found it two-thirds
apple—inferior grade of apple at that.
Have you tried our pineapple syrup?
That will be a paying thing when we
once get the attention of the market.
It's more tasty than maple syrup, and
will cost the same. You see the juice
of the pineapple has digestive qualities.
Physicians will recommend it. Chil-
dren can eat as many buckwheat cakes
as they like and come to no harm."
"Labor?" Well, we have to employ
Chinamen at present. It's the best we
can do. White labor can't be had. We
are offering \$10 a month and a good
dwelling-house, rent free, for an Amer-
ican to run the place. Chinamen can't
do that work. They haven't the in-
telligence and the nerve. They will do
what they are told when once they un-
derstand, but it's precious hard work
getting a new idea into their heads.
Japanese better? Not half so good—
an unreliable lot—I wouldn't have them
round.

"The American can't work in this
climate? That's not proved. The heat
here is nothing compared to Kansas in
a scorching summer, and the winters
are finer than in Southern California.
I have lived in the land of orange-blo-

soms twenty-seven years so I know
what I'm talking about. The Ewa ex-
periment failed, yes, but that was not a
fair test. The management meant well,
and they made a good business propo-
sition, but the superintendent had no
faith in the thing, and threw cold water
from the start. Then the living condi-
tions were such as no Americans would
accept. A row of whitewashed shanties
on stilts, built all alike and all in one
yard. The women got into a tangle
with their gardens and their chickens.
No church privileges, and the children
went to school with a lot of Japs and
Portuguese. Learned pigeon-English,
Portuguese and Hawaiian mixed. The
men weren't the right sort either—
sober and all that, but lacked sand;
tenant farmers from Missouri most of
them, sort of fellows that aren't loy-
al for hard work. When they began
sub-letting the job to Japanese, the
company decided they could dispense
with their services. If Ewa plantation
would set aside a thousand acre-tract
and give twenty intelligent farmers
long term leases of fifty-acre lots, al-
lowing five acres for a homestead for
each family, they would get much bet-
ter crops than they can grow with Japa-
nese labor. Work unsuited to the An-
glo-Saxon? No. Why I'm experimenting
with an acre of cane right here. I
planted rose bamboo in rows eight feet
apart. This cane grows straight and
strong. A horse and plow can get down
the furrows as long as cultivation is
needed. As for stripping, my cane is
no more difficult to get through than a
field of corn, but the rose bamboo
doesn't need much stripping. Field
could be cut by steam same as corn.
The planters have offered a prize of
ten thousand dollars for a machine that
will cut their cane, but you could as
easily run a corn cutter through an
African jungle. That field has had no
irrigating and no fertilizer, but it will
yield five tons of sugar. Ewa raises ten
tons to the acre, but their crop costs
four times as much. My scheme of
setting the rows wide apart not only
makes cultivation easier, it actually re-
sults in an improved quality of cane.
The greater amount of air and sun-
shine admitted to the stalks enriches
the juices. I've had my cane tested
by an expert, and he says that it will
yield a higher percentage of saccharine
matter than any other grown in the is-
lands.

"No, I don't suppose the plantations
will ever be cut up into farms. Not
many of the big sugar companies own
their lands. They rent on long leases
from the Government or from some
Kanaka estate. They could not sell the
land if they would, but they prefer to
have it under their own supervision.
The more progressive of the managers
see that the Jap as a wage-paid laborer
can never be a success and they are
trying the contract company scheme.
Co-operation is something the Jap un-
derstands. It brings out the best there
is in him both as laborer and as man.
To my thinking, the solution of the
planter's labor problem lies right there.
"Annexation hasn't Americanized the
islands. There are only 16,000 Cauca-
sians in a population of 154,000, accord-
ing to the last census, a smaller propor-
tion than in 1896. Many Americans
who came out here then, thinking to
make fortunes, have gone home disap-
pointed. Meantime the Japanese are
coming in at a rate that will Oriental-
ize the country before many years. The
only hope for white civilization, as I
see it, is the small farmer. At home he
is the sheet anchor of political and
social institutions, and he would be
here, once given a chance.

THE LAND LAWS.

"Homestead lands? Well, Governor
Dole and men like him have advocated
that for the past twenty years. The
land act of 1895 is the best they could
do. They tried to suit the sugar planter
and the coffee planter, and the small
farmer and the Kanaka peasant. There
are six classes of land and five forms of
purchase. It would puzzle a Philadel-
phia lawyer to see his title clear under
that act. Can't expect Americans to
come out here to take up land when
they can get it on better terms at home.
However, when a man once opens up
land in Hawaii, its value grows like
a weed. This land for which I paid \$5
an acre four years ago is now worth
\$100. There's no more paying invest-
ment in the United States. The pity
is that there is so little left, only 55,000
acres of agricultural land is still at the
disposal of the land commission.
Two years ago the United States gov-
ernment stepped in and set aside as a
military reservation a fourteen-thous-
and-acre tract right alongside this
colony. A deputation of army officers
came here to select a camp where the
broken down soldiers from the Philip-
pines might be sent to recuperate.
The Secretary of War approved their
recommendation, and there it lies, the
best land on Oahu for the small farm-
er's purposes, entirely withdrawn from
settlement. It has never been used as
an encampment and probably never
will be.

"When I first came to the Islands,
coffee was the hope of the small farmer.
Scores of enterprising young fellows
took up land in Hawaii, borrowing
money to develop it, and hoping to re-
pay with interest in a few years. But
they couldn't make it go. Kona coffee
brought no price. Java can be grown
here as well as anywhere. There's a
fine plantation over in Makaha valley,
but the product cuts no figure in the
coffee market. We seem to be outside
the regular trade channels and we
can't get into the swim. Are there

(Continued on page 7.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
HEARS REPORT ON BILLS

Business Men Talk of Measures in Legislature
and Discuss Situation in Reference
to Telephone System.

(From Thursday's daily.)

What is possible under the present telephone installation was
the subject of a rather heated discussion at the meeting of the Chamber of
Commerce yesterday, and a committee was appointed to act with a
similar committee of the Merchants' Association so as to find out the
possibilities and to make a report, which may guide the action of the
business men of the city in their relations to a new company.

There was too a general discussion of the acts now before the legis-
lature and the committee of the Chamber was authorized to keep in
touch with all measures and look over those which the business men
think wise for the people and vested interests of the Territory. There
was unanimity upon many of the bills and the committee will keep close
tab on all acts.

W. F. Allen was chosen chairman in
the absence of Vice President Cooke.
The nominations of F. L. Waldron,
George P. Dennison and Elmer E. Pax-
ton were received and E. I. Spalding,
who was nominated at the February
meeting, was elected to membership in
the chamber.

E. D. Tenney, for the Legislative
Committee, reported that the commit-
tee had a copy of each act now printed
by the Houses of Legislature. The com-
mittee was getting into touch with all
these bills.

HILO BILL TOO BROAD.

In considering the various bills Mr.
Tenney suggested that the bill grant-
ing franchise for street railway in Hilo
was too broad as to limits of power
to be used. As to the Depository bill
it was asked by Mr. Lowrey if the
committee wished an expression of the
Chamber. The committee made no re-
commendation as it was unable to learn
how much money would ever be in the
Territorial treasury.

STRICT AGRICULTURAL QUARAN-
TINE.

Senate Bill No. 9, as to agricultural
quarantine was deemed a most impor-
tant measure, and its being strengthened
was urged. It was said further that
earth as ballast or in cargo should not
be landed but dumped at sea.

Mr. Swanzy said that there should be
amendments making the measure far
reaching. He said the danger is greater
than any one imagined. He cited the
importation of Australian pears, the
lantana blight and a recent importation
of cane with leaf hoppers. In a recent
importation of coconuts there were 150
insects with thirty-two new varieties.
He said there should be capable en-
tomologists employed and called atten-
tion to the fact that no other port had
any scientists. He therefore recom-
mended that no fruit or plants be im-
ported into the Territory except
through this port, and that all be care-
fully inspected.

FOR THOROUGH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tenney said he would be in favor
of working for the establishment of a
thoroughly competent Agricultural
Bureau, with wide powers and headed
by the most able men possible to se-
cure.

Senator Isenberg said he would favor
a strong official and a bill which would
enable the formation of a strong bu-
reau with the appointment of a strong
official at its head.

The committee was authorized to pro-
ceed with its suggestions to the Leg-
islature and have authority to employ
an attorney to draw a tight coherent
bill.

FIGHT OVER FISHERIES.

The fishing bill was then called up,
it being shown that the object of the
large mesh bill was to prevent the Chi-
nese and Japanese fishermen from using
nets which scoop in every thing.
Mr. Isenberg saying that where they
get small fish not fit for the market,
the Orientals feed them to pigs or use
them as fertilizer. Mr. Swanzy said
that there should be some strong pro-
vision covering dynamite and other
fishing means which tend to destroy the
fish.

The committee called attention to the
cumulative voting system in corpora-
tions, simply for information.

As to the gas franchise the commit-
tee suggested that there should be
amendments making it necessary for
the placing of the works where they
would not be an eyesore and protect-
ing the people as to the use of the
streets.

It was noted that the Kalaauokalani
license and tax bills had gone to the
County bill committee for considera-
tion.

The act providing for the return to
the fee system in pilotage was disap-
proved by the committee.

The committee called attention to the
fact that the land was not exempt when
cane oil plants and machinery was
exempted. The committee was not in
favor of any exemptions whatever.

STANDS BY HEALTH BOARD.

Considering the bill relative to the
Board of Health reorganization, which
provides that the President shall be a
paid official, Mr. Swanzy asked that the
Chamber express its views as to the
propriety of urging the bill. There was
much discussion over the proposal, the
principal point made being that the
best man could not be obtained for any
salary possible. On motion it was de-
cided to be the sense of the Chamber
that it did not approve of act 37, Senate
bill.

As to the permitting of grocers doing
more than \$100,000 business to sell
liquors, the sense of the Chamber ap-
peared to be that Senate Bill No. 38,
should not pass. During the discussion
it was brought out that certain members
thought there should be no action and
so the matter was passed without any
declaration.

In the matter of the railroad through
Kalihi valley to Kahuku the commit-
tee reiterated its position against ex-
emptions, calling attention as well to
the running of steam engines on King
and Queen streets.

As to the medical license bill the com-
mittee was opposed on the ground that
it would make it impossible for many
Japanese physicians to practice, which
would be unwise as affecting planta-
tions.

CORPORATION BILL FAVORED.

On the bill affecting the right of cor-
porations to own other stocks and lands
of other corporations the committee
favored the bill, as it makes the present
law better.

Taking up House bills the act repeal-
ing the poll taxes was disapproved en-
tirely, the suspect law was likewise
disapproved. The committee approves
of the bill against the destruction of
property without proper appraisalment.
The committee disapproved the plan to
send youths abroad for education.

The committee likewise disapproved
of the act which would permit the
treatment of leprosy by any person and
suspending the suspect law. As to the
Hackmen's bill the suggestion is made
to the personnel of the examiners,
two of whom are to be hackdrivers.

AGAINST PAYING JUDGES.

The act providing for increased pay
for judges was discussed at some length
the consensus being that the judges are
underpaid. J. A. Kennedy suggested
that the matter of extra compensation
be put in the hands of the Delegate to
Washington and the Chamber then dis-
approved of House Bill No. 29.

As to the extension of fire limits the
committee said that the opinion of in-
surance men was that the bill was too
sweeping and that it would appear that
the bill would fail because of the great
boundary to be established. Action was
left to the underwriters.

WILL HAVE ASSISTANCE.

The committee in conclusion asked
for assistance, Mr. Swanzy saying that
if the business men really wished to
keep in touch with the course of
legislation, there should be assistance
given the committee. He suggested
that the committee be authorized to
secure such clerical and legal assist-
ance as may be deemed necessary.

After the motion had been made the
suggestion was made that each mem-
ber of the Chamber should be notified
that the committee was in existence
and would be ready to look into any
matter submitted.

Chairman Tenney suggested that
some provision should be made for the
purpose of keeping the Chamber in-
formed of the course of action. It was
the opinion that the committee could be
depended upon to look after the inter-
ests of the community.

CRAIG IS ENDORSED.

Hugh Craig's letter to C. M. Cooke,
announced that his name had been
Canal Commissioner, and requested a
note of endorsement. The Chamber
then directed that a letter be sent to
the President endorsing Mr. Craig, who
was formerly President of the San
Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

WIRELESS SUBSIDY.

Mr. Swanzy called up the matter of
the Inter-Island Telegraph Company
saying that Mr. Cross had presented a
memorial to the Legislature asking for
a subsidy, and saying it did not seem
possible to establish the system to
Kauai without a subsidy. B. F. Dilling-
ham said that some one had said that
he had been told that his name had
been used as president of the company,
but he did not know of any such elec-
tion. He said further that C. J.
Hutchins had suggested that a subsidy
of thousands of dollars would be need-
ed.

It was made known that the subsidy
now being paid by private firms would
lapse on July 1. B. F. Dillingham said
perhaps a subsidy should be granted,
either by the government or by private
parties, say of \$25,000 a year. There
might be a time when the telegraph
would save a great deal of money.

Mr. Macfarlane said he was not ready
to do anything until the system had be-
come a business proposition, as in the
past it had been only a delusion.

Col. Allen announced that the inten-
tion was to ask a subsidy of \$1,000 a
month for two years, as there is great
necessity for the close communication.

TO INVESTIGATE TELEPHONES.

The letter of the Board of Directors
of the Merchants' Association, an-
nouncing the appointment of a commit-
tee of three: Messrs. Macfarlane, Cat-
ton and Wright, to investigate the tele-
phone system, with power to engage an
expert was read. The motion was made
that a similar committee be appointed
by the Chamber. Mr. Macfarlane said
that the Merchants' Association had

No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work
a burden? Do you often feel weak
and faint? Is your appetite poor?
Are you easily discouraged? Then
your nerves are weak and your blood
impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Designe, of Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter:
"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system gets all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. For all those who are debilitated and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable, act on the liver, and cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST

**American Savings &
Trust Co.**
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
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Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
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Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's

ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, . . . 25c.
Per box, . . . 50c.

**Hollister
Drug Company.**
Fort Street.

taken up the matter because the tele-
phone service was so bad that the
merchants must know whether the
present system is capable of being per-
fected or whether a new system must
be started.

B. F. Dillingham said he believed the
new system would wipe out the old one,
so he thought there should be some
combination now, which would give the
stockholders of the present company
a chance to get out. They should be
protected and the wires which are now
up capable of use, should be utilized.

J. A. Kennedy said it was time that
something be done as for two years
there had been the same condition. The
motion for a committee passed and the
chairman appointed Messrs. Kennedy,
Potenhauer and Focke, after which
the Chamber adjourned.

Those present were: Messrs. Allen,
Crawley, Lowrey, Dillingham, Parme-
lee, Hall, Waller, Gartenberg, D. P. R.
Isenberg, Kennedy, Macfarlane, Swan-
zy, Focke, Muhlenberg, Hoogs, Lange,
Potenhauer, J. A. McCandless, Waltey
and H. A. Isenberg.

INFLUENZA is always more or less
prevalent at this season of the year.
This disease is very similar to a severe
cold and if allowed to take its course is
liable to cause serious results. The best
treatment for influenza is to avoid ex-
posure and take Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. This medicine gives immedi-
ate relief and if used as directed, will
ward off all dangerous consequences. It
leaves the system in a natural and
healthy condition. It always cures and
cures quickly. All druggists and dealers
sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
agents for Hawaii Territory.

Collector Chamberlain has reported to
the Builders' Exchange giving the fig-
ures relative to Chinese in Honolulu.
The total population of Chinese regis-
tered in the city is 13,375 of whom 5,077
are women and children.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass-books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.



The Timekeeping Kind
We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for
\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.
For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at
\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**HILO-KOHALA RAILROAD DEAL**

Negotiations are under way looking to the taking over of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company and all of its rights and franchises, by Wilson, Lyons & Company, the contractors, who have recently concluded a deal with Jacob Cooper, for the Kona-Kau road. Meetings were held yesterday at the offices of the Waterhouse Trust Company between Messrs. Peck and Gehr, representing the railroad, and Messrs. Wilson and Dimond for the contracting corporation, but as yet no basis for the transfer of the road has been reached. The contractors intend, if successful in their endeavors, to undertake the financing of the road. The plan will be similar to that which it is proposed to follow in the matter of the Kona-Kau railroad, and it is probable that the same company which will be organized to exploit the latter road will take up both propositions.

The general plan is to organize a construction company, which will take over bonds of the line which are to be issued in the payment for its building, and to this company will be given not only the mere laying of the line, but as well its operation until it has become a property which is worth while for the stockholders.

The basis of operations is said to be the partitioning of the stock, so that the contracting firm will have a share of it and the appraisement of the work already done by the promoters, so that it may be compensated in the payment for the line by the new owners.

It is expected that there will be some conclusion reached within the week, by those who are engaged in the negotiations.

Professor Perkins reports that the lantana pests sent here by Professor Koebele are beginning to get in their work, and those released by him are spreading rapidly.

HOME RULE BILL FOR COUNTIES IS ALIVE IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 2.)

are not issued. He said all the money would go to Honolulu, though all the Territory would be taxed for the appropriation.

Wright urged the appropriation in full, as did Greenwell and Harris. The amendment of Kanio, "\$25,000," was lost and the section passed with \$30,000 appropriated.

The bill was then quickly agreed to, the committee rose, and the House passed the bill, making it the special order for today.

Kellinot called attention to the death of Prince Albert, the last of the Kamehamehas, and cut of respect to his memory the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate went through business in a hurry yesterday morning, in order that the afternoon might be given over to committee work.

The county committee met for the first yesterday afternoon, with the bill before it in both languages, and went through a goodly portion of the proposed law.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator McCandless, for the public lands committee, reported favorably on the insane asylum bill, recommending that the present location be confirmed and that the bill be amended, permitting insane asylums to be established in other places.

Senator Dickey reported favorably the bill for malt liquor licenses, with an amendment that beer be limited to 5 per cent alcohol strength instead of 10 per cent. The committee reported against the amendment taking in the whole of Alakea street, as the saloon affected would have to be removed in any event, as it was within the 450-foot limit. Further time was granted the committee to report on the railroad and local option bills.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$200 annual salary for the school agent in Maui.

Senator Achi introduced his bill granting the Kona-Kau Railway ten years exemption from taxes.

TELEPHONE FOR LEPEPS.

Senator Kalaupokalani presented a joint resolution for the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$15,000 to be used in establishing telephonic communication between the leper settlement and other points on Molokai. He stated that this was to give lepers a chance to know when the supply of palai was short. Referred to committee on public lands.

Senator Dickey introduced the bills he gave notice of on Monday. These were the bills drawn by Chief Justice Frear amending existing statutes.

JURY SAYS JACKSON IS NOT GUILTY

(Continued from page 2.)

opening of court at seven o'clock last evening the defense began. Oscar Kreuter, who lived in the same house with Jackson, testified to being awakened by the noise on the night of the fire and telling Jackson that the fire must be in some old barn. Jackson feared it might be at the Friel home and wanted to go to it but was persuaded by Kreuter that it was not and both retired again.

Peapeal, a native, also a resident of the house, testified to Jackson's return to his room and that he did not seem unusually excited.

Nigel Jackson, the defendant, was the last witness in his own behalf. He testified that he had an appointment with his wife for nine o'clock on the evening of the fire, and that he met her at the Friel house about 9:20. He remained with her until 11:35, kissed her good-bye and returned to his room by a roundabout way. He was awakened from his sleep by dogs barking and saw a light in the direction of the Friel place. He wanted to go to the fire but Kreuter said it was too cold, so he returned to bed and did not know of the tragedy until five o'clock when awakened by Sheriff Chillingworth, who placed him under arrest.

Jackson also told of his marital troubles and attributed the suit for divorce brought by his wife to the Watsons. He said however that despite the legal proceedings he was on good terms with his wife and met her frequently. The cross-examination developed but little additional.

The jury was kept together during the entire trial as the law provides for capital punishment or life imprisonment for arson in the first degree. A. L. C. Atkinson and Henry Hogan defended Jackson.

JACKSON'S CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of Advertiser.

Sir: At this moment, when it is given me to be able to breathe once more the pure air of freedom after several long and dreary months of close confinement, with the charge of having committed a fearful crime hanging over my head, my heart goes out to those kind friends who did not forsake me in my hour of trouble, and desire to give them, through the Advertiser, a public expression of my undying gratitude.

I desire to thank High Sheriff A. M. Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chas. F. Chillingworth and Warden Henry and his deputies for their kind regards and unfailing courtesy while under their charge. Their treatment was that of honest officials, but sympathetic Christians.

To the J. H. Behrens, Mrs. H. C. Lyle and other members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, I would like to express my gratitude, but at this moment words fail me to do so appropriately. I can say to them, however, that their work in the Oahu Jail has not been done in vain and I for one will

POUNDS, NOT DOLLARS.

The secretary read a communication from Secretary Hawes explaining that an error had been made in the transmission of the Governor's message relating to claims against the Republic by British subjects, and that the figures should read "pounds sterling" instead of "dollars." The message was referred to the judiciary committee. Senator Baldwin stating that a bill establishing a commission should be drawn up.

The Governor's message relating to unpaid bills was referred to the committee on public expenditures.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill providing for a commission to compile the laws passed unanimously. Senator Isenberg asked if the compensation would be sufficient to get good lawyers to do the work, to which Senator Brown replied that \$1,500, though small, was a fair price.

The bill requiring dress-makers and tailors to pay a license fee of \$20 was referred to the county committee.

Senator Crabbe asked if every poor woman who did sewing would have to pay a license, to which Senator Brown replied that that would be the result unless establishments were defined in some manner. Senator Achi wanted the bill to go over to be considered with the county bill. Senator J. T. Brown said all the dressmaking shops were in the hands of Japanese, and Senator Isenberg stated that most of them were simply shields for immorality. Senator Kaohi thought that the law should take in young girls, Hawaiian and white, who were being taught dress-making, and that pool-makers might just as well be licensed as they are mostly Chinese. Senator Kalaupokalani said he was the father and the mother of the bill and that he had made the circuit of the Islands many times and found only Japanese and Chinese engaged in the business. Senator Brown favored the bill, but thought it could be included in the county bill.

The bill repealing the law relating to the importation of opium was passed unanimously.

The bill amending the law relating to notice by publication went over until today because of an error in typewriting.

The bill amending the law relating to marriage, separation, etc., was passed.

The bill appropriating money for payrolls for six months was put over until today.

The bill relating to the payment of the fire claims bonds was referred to the judiciary committee upon second reading.

Adjournment taken at 11:55 until 10 o'clock this morning.

remember their visits and teachings so long as God gives me life.
NIGEL JACKSON.

LOVE'S MESSAGE.
When the dew of night have fallen,
and the stars fond vigil keep,
When the cares of day are over,
and the world is hushed in sleep,
Then I think of a summer's gloaming
beneath the tender sky,
When we stood beside the tamarind
tree, dear wife and I.

Thou weary months have come and gone,
in changing restless scene,
Oh, brightest dreams have passed away,
and joy is dead to me,
I roam around this prison yard;
I hear the sparrow's cry;
The breezes softly sing to me a sad,
sweet lullaby;
The crested waves are sobbing, as they
murmur on the shore,
My fondest wife, good bye, good bye,
good bye forever more.

And my heart is full of sorrow, and my
life is full of pain,
For I long to hear your voice, dear love,
and see your face again.
Our lives are now divided, but your
spirit comes to me,
And in the silence of the night, I think
and dream of thee.
—NIGEL JACKSON.

MOLASSES CURE FOR CANCER

Our Mackay correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Great local interest is exhibited in connection with the alleged cure for cancer discovered here some months ago by a man named Braun, who cured himself with special treatment, in which a preparation of molasses formed an important part. On Wednesday last Dr. Henzell, medical officer for the district, and resident surgeon at the Mackay Hospital, in the course of an interview stated the gratifying news of two hospital patients, both of whom were suffering from growths in the stomach, being cured by the molasses treatment. One case, that of a man named Conroy, was very serious, and the patient was almost beyond hope when the doctor began the molasses treatment. Conroy had been under one operation, and Dr. Henzell had not the slightest doubt that it was a case of true cancer. Regarding the second case, Dr. Henzell is not positive that it was true cancer, as it is difficult for a medical man to state definitely that a growth is true cancer without an operation disclosing the fact. Dr. Henzell, however, stated that the patient Millington suffered from a serious growth, which is being eradicated by the molasses treatment. Considerable local interest is naturally being exhibited in the matter, as the discovery of a cure for so terrible a disease as cancer is one which would be welcomed throughout the world. The present cases confirm the results of previous experiments, and the discovery is regarded as sufficiently interesting to be circulated throughout the world.—Queenslander, 5th Feb., 1903.

Mr. R. A. Jordan, who hands the Advertiser the above, personally vouches for Dr. Henzell, who is a personal friend. Mr. Jordan has received clippings about other cures.

WHITE FARMERS IN HAWAII VS. ORIENTAL LABOR

(Continued from Page 6.)

other crops that the small farmer might grow? Yes, indeed. Cotton does very well here, the sea island variety. Indigo runs wild by the roadside. The mulberry tree is indigenous to the Islands, and the care of silk worms would be a profitable industry—one that women and children could look after. Twenty business opportunities are neglected because everybody has gone daff over sugar. The slump in prices and profits may be a blessing in disguise. Here's the rice, for example—Oahu used to export one hundred thousand bags every year. Now we produce no more than we can consume, and we shall soon be importing. That's because the Chinaman plant only one variety—the Carolina rice—that must be cultivated under water. In Louisiana they grow the Japan and Honduras grades and can put their rice on the market much cheaper than ours, because it is sown and harvested by machinery. The Chinaman's rice, planted by hand and cut with a sickle, is driven out of the market. What this country needs is brains, the kind of intelligence that a man brings to bear on agriculture only when he owns the land and gets the full advantage of every improvement.

MISS COMAN'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Clark's own home is an eloquent argument in support of his theory. Mother and daughters have the bright busy ways of Yankee housewives doing all their own work with cheery independence. Mr. Clark and his sons are astir early and late about the farm. The dominant spirit is that of happy, hopeful devotion to the common interest. The intellectual life is not neglected. There are books and magazines in plenty, good pictures on the walls, and an upright piano in the living room. The neighborhood school is taught by a graduate of the University of Chicago, a young woman who came to Wahiawa for a new experience, but is staying for love of the place. It gave one a thrill of pleasure to see the boys, and girls too, playing ball at recess in good American fashion.

A group of New England young men, among whom is a relative of Governor Dole well known in Boston and at Harvard, have undertaken one of the farms and they vary fieldwork with occasional excursions into the mountains. They are living the wholesome out-of-doors life.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: R. & S. P. O. Sydney, N. S. W. — So. African Depot: LEWIS & LANE, Cape Town.

EASY MONEY For SMALL BOYS

The small boys can make plenty of spending money this week by asking their neighbors for the quart beer bottles they don't want.

BRING BOTTLES TO THE BREWERY
We will pay 2 cents for every clean quart beer bottle. They must be free from oil. Telephone Main 341.

Honolulu Brewery, Queen St.

door life that is tonic for brain and nerve. The whole community, in fact, is in a fair way to demonstrate the healing virtues of actual contact with the soil, the surpassing advantage of dealing with nature at first hand. The hour for departure came all too soon. Before turning our horses' heads down the road to Honolulu we gave a farewell look over the lovely landscape. To east and west stood dark mountain walls, but north and south the land sloped to the shining sea. As we gazed a passing shadow hid the Koolau Range in a golden mist, and a rainbow spanned the valley. A skylark rose from the wet grass, singing, as he lifted skyward, the clear, liquid song that Shelley loved. Our homeward journey took us through great sugar plantations—thousands and thousands of acres of blossoming cane. Trainloads of laborers were coming in from the fields. Gangs of Japanese women were trudging along the road—their stolid faces shaded by shapeless hoods worn to protect them from the sharp edges of the cane. The whitewashed "camps" where they lived were but foul-smelling barracks with unkempt gardens and squalid out-houses. Never was contrast more significant. Does the future of Hawaii lie with the plantation laborer, or with the self-respecting, self-directing American farmer?

BLANK BOOKS
We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Main 88.
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The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.

